

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 144.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER FORTY.

The Attack on Callao.....	629	The Army Bill.....	633
The Army.....	630	Changes in the Subsistence Department.....	634
Military and Naval Affairs in Congress.....	631	The Defences of England.....	634
New Books.....	631	Army and Navy Personnel.....	635
Quartermaster's Department.....	631	General Grant and the New Army.....	636
The New Army Bill.....	632	Editorial Paragraphs.....	637
Gen. Grant on the Reorganization of the Army.....	631	Various Naval Matters.....	638
The Salient of the Battle of Gettysburg.....	633	The Bombardment of Callao.....	638
Desertions in the Regular Army.....	633	Army Gazette.....	639
		Navy Gazette.....	640
		Militia Department.....	640

THE ATTACK ON CALLAO.

THE Spaniards, it seems, have found Callao rather a harder nut than Valparaiso, and broke some of their teeth in trying to crack it. Commodore JOHN RODGERS, our gallant representative in Pacific waters (and who, by the way, when he cannot have a hand in a sea-fight, is very apt to "do the next best thing") appears to have taken precautions not to miss the bombardment, and was promptly on hand to inspect the proceedings. Being, as he is, a favorite with both sides (and both Spain and Chili, by the way, have just now unbounded respect for America) his official report has something of the ring of an umpire's decision on the match. It is impartial and instructive, and gives us quite an idea of what is going on in those parts.

The bombardment took place on the 2d of May. As in the case of Valparaiso, Admiral NUNEZ gave timely notice of his purpose to the diplomatic corps at Lima, and, to neutral residents, the same space—four days—for getting their goods, chattels and persons out of Callao. The combatants were pretty evenly matched, with the advantage, however, a little in favor of the Peruvians. The latter had fortified their city on all sides with extensive works—of earth, sandbags, brick masonry and adobe. And, besides, there were iron-clad batteries, or "iron turrets" as the Commodore calls them, in which heavy guns were mounted. In addition, the Peruvians had torpedoes set near the shore, insulated wires connecting the powder with the galvanic batteries for exploding it. Finally, the Peruvians had two iron-clads to assist them. The batteries mounted in all forty-five guns, a few of which were exceedingly heavy for land-batteries. Five were Blakely 450-pounders; four were Armstrong 300-pounders, mounted on top of iron turrets; five were 32-pounders; one an 8-inch rifled gun; and the other thirty were 32-pounders. The iron-clads were the Monitor *Victoria*, carrying a 68-pounder in a turret, and the *Loa*, built in the shape of the Confederate iron-clad, covered with one thickness of railroad iron and having a 68-pounder at each end. The Dons (as our English ancestors, who fought them with so much relish, used to style them,) had more guns, but less protection. The Spanish fleet consisted of six vessels—the iron-clad *Numancia*, of 7,000 tons burden and forty guns, and the frigates *Blanca*, thirty-eight guns, *Resolucion*, forty-two guns, *Villa de Madrid*, fifty-six guns, *Berenguela*, thirty-six guns, and *Almanza*, fifty-two guns. There were also half a dozen transports and a dispatch-boat, and the three-gun corvette *Vencedora*, their convoy. These ships mounted about two hundred and fifty guns, mostly 32-pounders. The *Numancia's* guns, however, were 68-pounders.

It appears to have been a fair and square fight, in which both parties did themselves credit. It lasted just four hours by the watch, excluding the time for getting position and dressing the lines, before the combat, and the Peruvian parting shots, when the fleet withdrew from the contest. Unlike their expe-

rience at Valparaiso, where not a pistol-shot was returned, the first gun of the Spaniards met a hot response from the batteries. Thenceforward till the close, the action was "of a warm character," and was "waged on both sides with courage and persistency." The Peruvians, "never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only left off when their ammunition "was exhausted." From this official statement of our American umpire, we judge that the action was, in some respects, nearly a drawn battle. Nevertheless, the Peruvians, on the whole, had the advantage, and even though their opponents finally withdrew from want of ammunition, yet the Republic can honestly claim the victory. The losses were greatly against the Spaniards. An hour after the opening, the *Villa de Madrid* was disabled, set her jib and trysails "and "ran out of the fight. She made signals, and was "taken in tow by the *Vencedora* with steam escaping "abundantly below. She was followed by the *Berenguela*, listed over to one side, and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired a puff of "black dust had shot out at her water line on the side "away from the battery. A ball had gone through her "coal bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. "We saw men over the side attempting to protect "with canvas the ragged hole, which seemed some "two feet square." Half an hour later, the *Resolucion* and *Blanca* steamed off, probably not much injured, as they seem to have returned again to position. Finally, the remaining two, the *Almanza* and *Numancia*, withdrew, the Peruvians firing at all four till they were out of range. The loss to the fleet "was, no doubt, heavy," several of the vessels being badly punished. How many men they lost, is not known. The brave Admiral NUNEZ himself was dangerously wounded in eight places. The Peruvian batteries were "but little injured." The 300-pounder Armstrong in Battery Seven was quickly dismantled, and a shell exploded a magazine in one of the iron-clad batteries, and blew up its armament and the soldiers around. The Peruvians lost, it is said, about sixty killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded, including among the killed GALVEZ, their able and gallant Minister of War, the second highest officer in the Republic. The Dictator (or President) PRADO, like NUNEZ, exposed himself in the thick of the fight. As for Callao, it was quite uninjured, the chivalrous NUNEZ spending his strength on the forts. It will be remembered that he complained of being forced to bombard Valparaiso because the allied fleets avoided him. He now appears to have had a surfeit of resistance. Both sides, as we have said, fought bravely.

The lessons from this contest are, of course, slight, especially to us Americans, who have witnessed for four years' performances to which this sharp affair at Callao was pop-gun. But, so far as they go, they confirm all previous experience. In the first place, the action at Callao shows the absolute necessity of heavy guns in Naval combat. This American idea has been steadily practised upon by our country for full fifty years—ever since, indeed, DACRES lowered his flag, half a century since, to the superior metal of his opponent. The Spaniards had two hundred and fifty guns or more in action. But they were all 32-pounders, except the 8-inch smooth-bores of the *Numancia*. This disadvantage was greatly increased from the long range at which they fired (for reasons we shall presently notice) instead of going in close to the batteries, as FORT pushed in at Fort Henry. In consequence, the Spanish shot did little damage to

the heavy Peruvian works. They blew up one and dismantled the guns of another. But most of their shot fell short, and those that struck, with a few exceptions, which, we surmise, may be passed to the credit of the *Numancia*, did little permanent injury. The Peruvians lost severely in men; but this may be accounted for by their singular lack of casemated works, nearly or quite all their guns being mounted *en barbette*. On the other hand, in spite of the long range, the heavy 450-pounder and 300-pounder projectiles of the Peruvians bored through their adversaries with great ease. The firing appears to have been very wild on both sides for a time, particularly on the part of the Republicans. But at length the latter got the range of the ships, and riddled some of them like sieves. The terse and graphic words of Commodore RODGERS, on the effect of the heavy shot, have already been quoted—such as "the ragged hole two feet "square" in the *Berenguela*, and the "puff of black "dust shooting out at her water-line on the side "away from the battery. A ball had gone through "her coal bunkers, I thought, and through both "sides." She was careened in coming out, doubtless, to prevent her sinking. In like manner, the *Villa de Madrid* received a heavy shot, which broke through her sides and cut in two the steam-pipe, killing or wounding between thirty and forty men.

In the next place, the value of iron-clads in warfare receives confirmation—if, indeed, that were not a fixed fact. We have seen the fate of the wooden navy of the Spaniards. On the other hand, the *Numancia*, iron-clad, came out of the action in perfect condition, and fired the last shot. She had a 5 1-2-inch plating over a portion of her frame, with a heavy wooden backing. Not a single shot seems to have penetrated her, most of them glancing from her cuirass. The Peruvian iron-clads were of small account, as will be seen from the description of them. They were both small, and nothing was expected of them in the contest, and they satisfied this expectation. On the other hand, if the Peruvian iron-clads *Huescar* and *Independencia* reach Callao—though they might be a morsel for the *Monadnock*—they will prove a bitter pill for the *Numancia*. The Spanish fleet must beware of these vessels, in case of another attack. Possibly they may arrive in the nick of time, as the *Monitor* did at Hampton Roads.

Finally, another hint is given of the great use of torpedoes as an instrument of war. Our efforts at Charleston for so many months taught us this lesson, as did the many successful explosions in Florida, and at other points along the coast. Even iron-clads may fear them, as the loss of CRAVEN and his men in the *Tecumseh* will witness. The Spaniards were forced to keep so far away from the batteries for fear of torpedoes, that many of their shots fell into the water. The *Panama Star* says that "nine out of ten" of the Spanish shots fell short. This is exaggerated. But the effect of torpedoes in decreasing the fire of the fleet is very obvious. Admiral PEARSON picked up one which was adrift near our vessels—a red keg, with fifty pounds of wet powder, and insulated wire for connection with a galvanic battery.

It is possible that the Spaniards will try their chances again. If so, they will attempt an easier place—probably in the bay of Bella Vista. With an odd Spanish chivalry, NUNEZ drew his ships against the hardest point of attack, to show that he preferred an even match to the unresisted blow at Valparaiso.

The headquarters of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry are at Sioux City, Iowa.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE following circular has been issued from headquarters, Department of Washington: Hereafter there will be a daily detail of a "field officer of the day," whose office will be at these headquarters, for the garrisons in and about Washington, to be made from the roster of captains serving at such garrisons. The tour of duty will be for twenty-four hours, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., each day. It will be the duty of the field officer of the day to inspect, at least once in his tour, every guard established in the city, under orders from these headquarters (a roster of which will be furnished him), and correct such irregularities as he may observe. He will take cognizance of all complaints which may be made to him against commissioned officers or enlisted men in this city absent from their commands, and, when necessary, cause their arrest and delivery to their proper commanding officers, using for this purpose the guard at these headquarters. The chief quartermaster of the Department will keep at the headquarters stables a public horse and set of horse-equipments for the use of such officers of the roster as are not mounted. The commanding officer of the Fifth U. S. cavalry will direct the daily detail of a mounted orderly, for the field officer of the day, to report at 9 o'clock A. M., each day. This to take effect on and after Monday, the 21st of May. For the present the roster will be as follows: Captain F. M. FOLLETT, Fourth U. S. artillery; Captain H. E. SMITH, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Captain J. W. MASON, Fifth U. S. cavalry (Brevet Major); Captain D. D. VAN VALZAH, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Captain B. P. MIMMICK, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Captain W. A. LA MOTTE, Assistant Adjutant-General (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel); Captain G. B. RUSSELL, Veteran Reserve Corps (Brevet Major); Captain G. S. SHAW, Aide-de-Camp (Brevet Major.)

THE annual examination of the cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point will commence on Friday, the first day of June. The following gentlemen have been appointed by the PRESIDENT to examine and report on the progress of the Academy during the past year: Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, Vermont; THOMAS G. TURNER, Esq., Rhode Island; General L. FERRINE, New Jersey; WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Esq., Pennsylvania; WILLIAM S. MACAULLEY, Esq., Delaware; Hon. B. J. BARBOUR, Virginia; Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Florida; Hon. JOSIAH SNOW, Arkansas; Major ANSON L. MILLS, Texas; General J. G. STEVENSON, Missouri; Judge S. J. W. LUCKY, Tennessee; Judge EMBREE, Kentucky; JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Indiana; Dr. JOSEPH M. RALSTON, Illinois; JOHN G. McMYNN, Wisconsin; Colonel JOHN P. MARTIN, Kansas; Hon. J. W. NESMITH, Oregon. The military exercises, always an attractive spectacle to the American public, will be more than usually inviting this season, from the magnificent appearance presented by the Point. The late Spring and abundant showers have called forth an exuberance of vernal glory throughout the highlands. A grand review will take place before the Board of Visitors, about 1 P. M., on Friday next, to be followed on successive afternoons by a battalion drill, mortar practice, siege artillery practice, sea-coast artillery practice, pontoon drill, squadron drill, and exercises of the trooper in the riding school. The graduating class number forty-one members, representing the various States.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS, A. Q. M. G., has issued a general order in relation to the deposits of public funds pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department for the government of disbursing officers. It is in the nature of a letter to him from Inspector-General JAMES A. HARDIE, stating that the Secretary of War directs that all deposits of public funds belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, for which officers of that department are responsible, shall be made only with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, advising that no changes be made of deposits now resting in other places than those mentioned in the letter of the Inspector-General. The propriety of such action is plainly seen when it is considered that an immediate and summary withdrawal of all deposits placed in the various National depositories might lead to complications and cause great inconvenience not only to the banks, but also to the officers making the deposits. Upon these and other reasons of a minor character, the letter from the Treasury Department relative to the matter is based.

THE organization of the National Asylum for disabled Volunteer soldiers has been completed by the election of General BENJ. F. BUTLER, President; General P. J. OSTERHAUS and GEORGE H. WALKER, Vice-Presidents; and LEWIS P. GUSKEL, Secretary. Three or more asylums will be established. The managers invite proposals for sites by donation or sale, the premises to be situated in the loyal States; they must contain not less than 200 acres, must be

in healthy locations and easily accessible by railroads or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect without delay extensive and permanent buildings upon sites to be accepted, including detached cottages for soldiers with families. Plans, specifications and estimates are invited for the asylum buildings and cottages, to be submitted for the approval of the Board. A liberal compensation will be awarded to the successful plan—the Gothic style of architecture to be excluded. Governors of States will be called upon for statistics as to the probable number of disabled soldiers in their respective States who may claim the benefits of the asylum. Proposals, specifications, estimates and plans must be sent to General BUTLER at Lowell, Mass., prior to June 1st.

THIRD battalion, Seventeenth infantry, is stationed at the following posts in Texas: Company A, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. MASON, commanding post, and Lieutenant PLUMMER; and Company C, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIS, and Lieutenant C. R. SMITH, Galveston. Company B, Brevet Major LATHROP, commanding post, and Lieutenant C. A. DEMPSEY, Houston. Company D, Brevet Major E. P. PEARSON, commanding post, Richmond. Company E, Captain E. W. WHITTEMORE, commanding post, Columbia. Company F, Captain SANGER, commanding post, Millican. Company G, Captain G. W. SMITH, commanding post, Brenham. Company H, Captain BRADFORD, commanding post, Hempstead. These towns are in the most fertile portion of Texas, and are all on the line of the railroads running into Texas. All Volunteer troops in the middle district of Texas have been mustered out, leaving only this battalion of Regulars for duty.

By Special Orders from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, dated New Orleans, La., May 10, 1866, Companies E and G, of the Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), now at Port Hudson, Louisiana, are directed to proceed, without delay, under command of Major E. P. LORINO, to Fort Pike, La., leaving one commissioned officer and a small guard at Port Hudson for the protection of the public buildings. The company of the Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), now at Fort Pike, upon the arrival of the companies from Port Hudson, are ordered to proceed, without delay, to Ship Island, Mississippi, and report for duty to the commanding officer at that post.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY, on the 12th inst., ordered that four companies of the Eightieth U. S. colored infantry, to be designated by the post commander, to proceed without delay, from Shreveport to Alexandria, La., and relieve from duty the Fifty-first U. S. colored infantry. Immediately upon being relieved, as above, the Fifty-first U. S. colored infantry are ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and be immediately mustered out of service, at that place, as an entire organization, pursuant to instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, of this date, its services being no longer required.

THE work of removing to Arlington Cemetery the dead bodies of soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, who died from disease and were killed during the early years of the war, when the Army was encamped in the vicinity of Washington; and afterward, has been completed. There were 1,678 bodies disinterred and removed. Captain J. R. HYNES, A. Q. M., who had charge of that work, under direction of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. MOORE, A. Q. M., for assignment to similar duty in the vicinity of Richmond, Va.

THE Ordnance Dépôts at the following named places have been discontinued, by order from Headquarters Department of Texas, and the property thereat disposed of as follows: At Houston and Indianola—Property to be sent to the Ordnance Dépôt at Galveston. At Austin—Property to be sent to the U. S. Arsenal at San Antonio. At Brazos Santiago—All cannon, carriages and unserviceable property to be sent to the Ordnance Dépôt at Galveston; the remaining property to the Dépôt at Brownsville.

THE commanders of posts in the Department of South Carolina, have been instructed to organize provost courts and appoint an assistant provost-marshal therefor, which courts will have the same powers as have heretofore been exercised by provost courts of sub-districts. No civilian judges or clerks of the provost courts will be employed, unless they can be paid from fines or costs imposed by said courts, or unless suitable citizens of character and intelligence will consent to serve voluntarily.

CONGRESS has passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of lumber not demanded by the Department for immediate use for the erection of temporary buildings in the city of Washington for the National Fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.

COMPANY E, First U. S. cavalry, started from Wilmington, Cal., for Arizona, on the 21st ult. The officers of

this company are Captain GEORGE B. SANFORD and Lieutenant CAMILLO C. CARR. The detachment consisted of ninety men, together with twenty-eight recruits for Companies G and K. Lieutenant and Brevet Major E. S. KINNEY, First U. S. cavalry, and Captain JUAN CHIRIBD, Arizona Volunteers, accompanied the detachment.

GENERAL Order No. 114, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 21, 1862, prohibiting officers on leave of absence from visiting Washington without special permission has been rescinded. The attention of all officers arriving at the seat of Government is directed to the regulation requiring them to report at the office of the Adjutant-General, and record their names and residences in the city.

BREVET Major-General CHAS. R. WOODS, commanding Department of Alabama, has issued the following order. In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that RAPHAEL SEMMES be not permitted to hold or exercise the functions of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile County, or any other civil or political office of trust, while he remains unpardoned by the President.

IN obedience to Special Orders No. 92, Headquarters, Department of Arkansas, May 9, 1866, Company F, Third battalion, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. BARNARD, U. S. A., Captain Nineteenth infantry, commanding, will leave Little Rock, Ark., on the 11th of May, and proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., and take post at that place.

THE following telegram from General HALLECK dispels all doubts about the reported Fort Goodwin massacre:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18, 1866.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT: There is no foundation for the Fort Goodwin Massacre story. It was simply a newspaper sensation story, gotten up for the benefit of certain contractors.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE work of erecting a wall around Governor's Island has been commenced under the supervision of Colonel PRIME, of the Corps of U. S. Engineers. The waves are making serious encroachments upon this important point of defence in New York Harbor, and such a protection is much needed.

MAJOR-GENERAL WRIGHT, commanding Department of Texas, on the 9th inst., ordered that the Forty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, having been mustered out of the service of the United States, proceed to its State rendezvous, Columbus, Ohio, for final payment and discharge.

ORDERS have been issued that the States of North and South Carolina be consolidated into one military department; also the States of Georgia and Alabama. The commanding general of each assuming the duties of Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

DETACHMENTS of recruits are being sent every week from Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, to fill up the various regiments of the U. S. Army. Several hundred men have been recently added to the regiments on the Western frontier and in the South.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS made a minute inspection of the fortifications and garrison of Governor's Island, on the 18th inst. The General expressed himself as much gratified with the military appearance of the post.

COMPANY G, Second battalion, Nineteenth infantry, Captain S. S. CULBERTSON, Nineteenth infantry, commanding, has been fully organized, and ordered to join the regiment in the Department of Arkansas.

THE Commanding General of the Department of North Carolina has been directed to assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State, in addition to his present duties.

A RAILROAD about one-fourth of a mile long has been finished on Alcatraz Island, Cal., for the transportation of stores and ammunition from the wharf to different portions of the fort.

THE piece of land now used as a permanent burial place for deceased U. S. soldiers at Camp Dennison, Ohio, is to be appraised by a Board of Officers for the purpose of purchasing it.

GENERAL CANBY has, pursuant to instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, dated May 7, 1866, relinquished all military control held over the banks in the city of New Orleans.

THE Secretary of War has ordered all the fortifications that can be dispensed with about Mobile, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and other points in the Southwest, to be dismantled as soon as possible.

THE Treasury Department has received information that, last week, the collector of customs at Rouse's Point, N. Y., seized 1,700 rifles, which it is supposed belong to the Fenians.

THE order of Major-General HITCHCOCK, of which mention was made in our issue of last week, was issued on the 8th inst.

THE Twelfth U. S. infantry has been ordered to Washington, to report to Major-General AVEVA for duty.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The act amendatory of the pension laws has passed the Senate with some amendments.

The Senate has also passed the Fortification appropriation bills and the West Point Academy bill, with an amendment striking out the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be expended in violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862." And

Provided further, That no part of the money appropriated by this act or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the first day of January, 1863, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union, under and by virtue of an act or joint resolution of Congress for that case made and provided.

—and an amendment excluding those who have served in the Rebel Army and Navy from the Military and Naval Academies. The bill provides that cadets shall be, when appointed, between 17 and 22 years of age, except those who have served in the Army, who shall be eligible until 24. All appointments shall be made one year in advance. The Senate has also passed the joint resolution for the appointment of examiners to examine the site of the fresh water basin for the iron-clad navy at Portland, Me.

Mr. WILSON, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the Rebellion, with an explanatory report of the Committee accompanying. It authorizes the appointment of a suitable editor for the proper revision of the official correspondence, telegrams, and other military papers connected with the war.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to which was referred the Senate bill, number 207, to provide for the equalization of bounties to the soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion, presented a bill and a written report. The report says: In order that those who entered the service during the first two and a half years of the war, and who bore the heavy burdens of the conflict, may be placed upon an equal footing with those who entered the service at a later day, the bill provides that each and every soldier, sailor and marine shall receive a bounty of eight and one-third dollars for each month of service, and that all sums paid and to be paid in bounty and prize money shall be deducted therefrom. The whole number of troops credited throughout the war on all calls was 2,653,062, and according to the official statement of the War Department 1,248,278 men have already been paid the full amount of the one hundred dollars per year. According to the most reliable data that can be obtained, the actual amount of money required to carry out the provisions of this bill and mete out equal justice to all, estimating \$8 33 1-3 for each month of service, without any deductions, would be as follows: 191,986 three-months troops, \$25 each, \$4,799,625; 19,076 six-months troops, \$50 each, \$953,800; 37,559 nine-months troops, \$75 each, \$2,816,925; 9,066 twelve-months troops, \$100 each, \$906,600; 30,950 two-years troops, \$100 each, \$3,095,000; 1,132,570 three-years troops, \$200 each, \$226,514,000; total, \$242,834,875. The three-years troops in the above table have already received \$100 each. All that served out the full term will be entitled to \$200. A large number (136,607) reenlisted as "veterans," and a deduction of \$200 each must be made for them; also, for deserters, enlistments from Rebel prisons, sale of discharges, discharges at own request, etc. The total number of deserters reported during the war was 278,000, many of these being probably reported incorrectly. The actual number is estimated at 200,000, being 7 1-2 per cent., to which add 2 1-2 per cent. for the other causes enumerated. The amount necessary will then be as follows, without deduction: \$242,834,875; less 10 per cent., as above, \$24,283,487; less for veterans, \$27,801,400—total, \$41,584,887; net amount, \$191,249,988—from which deduct \$25,000,000 for short payment on account of discharges prior to the expiration of service, and the net amount necessary will be, in round numbers, \$166,000,000, adding 10 per cent. for full payment to soldiers discharged on account of wounds.

The provisions of the bill respecting purchase or transfer of discharges believed to have been practised by agents, in expectation of a bill of this nature, are considered effective, though no deduction is estimated on that account. The attention of Congress and the country has often been called to frauds upon soldiers; and to prevent this and secure direct payment, the Paymaster-General is authorized to make the payments, and agents and attorneys are entirely excluded from any participation in the prosecution or settlement of claims for soldiers now living. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds are entitled to bounty for the full term. The committee have not been unmindful of the effect of this measure on the finances of the country; but they have faith in the patriotism of the American people, in the strength of their gratitude to the Nation's defenders, and in the rapid development of the vast mineral resources of the country, and believe that the credit of the Nation will not be impaired by the passage of this measure,

which will remain for all time an enduring example of the faith, honor and gratitude of the nation.

The two Houses have united in the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio to distribute through the mails, free of postage, to veteran soldiers reenlisted in Ohio, certain medals furnished by the General Assembly of that State.

The House of Representatives have finally passed the Senate bill for the temporary appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to enable Captain Fox to visit Europe. A concurrent resolution has passed the House providing for the appointment.

A Joint Committee, consisting of two Senators and three members of the House, to investigate the action of the Freedmen's Bureau and of its officers in the States where the Bureau has been in operation, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, to employ a stenographer and clerk, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House or Senate, or one of the deputies of either, to accompany the Committee, the Committee to have power to report at any time, and its expenses to be paid out of the contingent funds of both Houses in equal proportion, has been appointed.

A resolution was also adopted directing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to communicate to the House the reports recently made concerning the action of the Bureau by Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, and by Generals WHITTLESLEY and SEWELL, and such other reports as may be in possession of the Bureau.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to the pensions stopped on account of participation in the Rebellion, the amount of arrears paid or claimed, and the amount estimated to be necessary to pay arrears, etc.

A bill relating to Acting Assistant-Surgeons in the United States Army, providing for additional compensation to all Post Surgeons and private physicians engaged under contracts by the Government, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; also a bill to punish attorneys and others for withdrawing moneys collected for officers, soldiers and sailors.

Messages were received from the PRESIDENT, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, and a letter from Lieutenant-General GRANT, relative to the necessity for legislation on the subject of the Army, and transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT of New York, relative to the joint resolution of the 28th of January, on the subject of the gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt* to the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize bounties, on which he will ask action next week.

NEW BOOKS.

"ASIATIC Cholera." By F. A. BURRALL, M. D. "Glean and gather among the reapers." New York: WILLIAM Wood & Co., No. 61 Walker street, 1866. 12 mo., pp. 155. We cannot easily forget the losses among our armies from malarial disease, dysentery and typhus which, not long ago, we were obliged to record. Yet we must gratefully remember that, while eminently exposed to all forms of disease, we remained unvisited by contagious or epidemic pestilences, such as have often ravaged armies in Europe. The epidemic now threatening from the eastern hemisphere may again illustrate the fortitude of the medical staff, and we hope that, in any event, their hygienic management, either in the way of precaution or of cure, will not compare disadvantageously with that of the civil authorities. The dangers of cholera are so greatly increased by aggregation of numbers of individuals that we may suppose our soldiers and sailors will be particularly exposed to its attacks if we are destined to experience them here. This scourge of our times has been the abundant source of much medical polemics. What we now require is something more available for the moment than discussion of theories. We cannot debate questions of strategy when the enemy is preparing for an assault. In this view, Dr. BURRALL's little book is eminently proper in form. He gives a summary of the best authenticated facts, bearing on the predispositions, inception, progress, prevention and treatment of the disorder, briefly collated with the theories most generally adopted. "The object of this work is to 'bring together, in a condensed form, the more prominent 'views, especially of recent authorities, with regard to this 'fearfully interesting disease. It is mainly a study of evil 'dence, in which the subject has been considered from many 'sides, and the result is set down in language as far as possible expressive of the amount of credence to which the 'different points are entitled.' The author seems to have faithfully presented the best results of medical inquiry up to the present time. The practitioner, of whatever grade in medical attainment, will find in it a selection of examples and experimental inductions to refresh his memory and power of observation and to suggest methods of

treatment. The non-professional reader who may desire to become more or less informed on this matter, for possible necessities, can make good use of this treatise, of which the practical parts constitute the greater portion, and that written in a style sufficiently popular to be generally understood. The publication is very neat in external form.

"YOUNG America" and "Queen Victoria and other Poems" are the titles of two tastefully issued books, just published and for sale by FREDERICK A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann street, New York. The author, Chaplain BURKE, of the Army, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, was one of those "Regulars" whom the commencement of the Rebellion found at distant frontier posts. They were urged to cast in their lot with the Rebellion, but obeyed rather their sense of honor and duty, and their supreme love of our old flag and our common country. Life-long friends, with tempting sophistry, invited them to disloyalty, insidious and open foes assailed them, and they were confronted by pecuniary ruin, and threats of loss of life. Yet, superior to all, the love of the loyal Federal soldier for his Government—too simple to need arguments for its faith, and too grand in its simplicity to need sustaining—drew them into the path of duty and of danger. After losing his property, and undergoing much suffering and hardship, the Chaplain at last found himself at a Northern post, bereft of all "save honor." A saved remnant of his manuscript, rescued from the general ruin, enabled him to continue his literary labors, and the burning sense of the great wrongs sustained by his country at the hands of his own oppressors, and the recollection of the injustice, tyranny and crime that appalled his tender sense of benevolence, all inspired the satire that he now gives to the public. Whatever may be said of the literary merits of these works, there breathes in them a spirit of the most comprehensive and exalted republicanism, and the lover of universal liberty will find, in "Young America" especially, congenial thoughts and sentiments beautified by the charm of a classical and most varied learning.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1866.

General Orders No. 42.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending May 19, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed), M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G.

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. V. Rutherford leaves of absence.—Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General G. V. Rutherford, Colonel Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 227, A. G. O., May 14, 1866.

Brevet Major J. W. McKim leaves of absence.—Leave of absence for seven days, with permission to visit Washington, D. C., is hereby granted Brevet Major John W. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. No. 229, A. G. O., May 15, 1866.

Major-General T. H. Ruger to assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner Bureau R. F. and A. L. for State of N. C., relieving Brevet Brigadier-General E. Whittlesley.—In addition to his present duties as Commanding General, Department of North Carolina, Major-General T. H. Ruger will assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of North Carolina, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General E. Whittlesley, U. S. Volunteers, as soon as the latter shall be directed to turn over his duties by the Commissioner of the Bureau. The Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina will also relieve the Chief Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, etc., in that State, under instructions from the Commissioner of that Bureau. S. O. No. 232, A. G. O., May 16, 1866.

Officers of Q. M. D. mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers: Captain Geo. A. Flagg (Brevet Major), Captain John Whipple, Captain S. B. Bean (Brevet Major), Captain T. J. Carlile (Brevet Major), Captain R. S. Hart, Captain H. B. Whetzel, Captain Leander A. Poor, Captain Edwin J. Farnum, Captain James E. Jones (Brevet Major), Captain John J. McClellan, Captain John W. Pearman, Captain J. H. James (Brevet Colonel), Captain Milton Dana, Captain Edward P. Farr (Brevet Major). S. O. No. 237, A. G. O., May 19, 1866.

Captain W. R. Hopkins's muster-out amended.—So much of Special Orders No. 220, paragraph 15, from this office, dated May 11, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Woolsey R. Hopkins, is hereby so amended as to take effect May 31, 1866. S. O. No. 237, A. G. O., May 19, 1866.

COLONEL S. B. Holabird, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Brevet Colonel A. V. Kautz, Sixth U. S. cavalry and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, First U. S. artillery, have been appointed a special commission by Major-General P. H. Sheridan to investigate the facts connected with the loss of the U. S. schooner *Union*. It is supposed from information received from Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster, that this vessel and all her crew have been lost at sea. The Board has been ordered to investigate the facts in the case and report the same to headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

THE following bill was introduced in the Senate by the Hon. HENRY WILSON, May 16th, and after having read twice, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia:

A BILL TO FIX THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of the five regiments of artillery and the six regiments of cavalry now in service, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment of artillery. The grade of company commissary sergeant of cavalry is hereby abolished, and each regiment of cavalry, in addition to present organization, shall have one veterinary surgeon, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month, and but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries of cavalry and artillery regiments shall hereafter be extra lieutenants, who shall be selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. The infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten regiments of infantry of ten companies each now in service; and of twenty-seven regiments of ten companies each to be formed by adding two new companies to each of the twenty-seven battalions constituting the remaining nine regiments; and the original vacancies in the additional companies hereby authorized shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers who have served two years in the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field, and the appointments shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians and ten companies, and the adjutant, quartermaster and commissary shall hereafter be extra lieutenants who shall be selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each company shall have one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one commissary sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and sixty-four privates, and the number of privates may be increased to eighty-two, at the discretion of the PRESIDENT, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase, and all enlistments into the Army shall hereafter be for the term of five years.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band, (as now provided by law,) and there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains, as at present authorized, who shall be appointed as now provided by law; and the PRESIDENT of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for each National cemetery now established, or that may be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer forces who have received certificates of merit for services during the war.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the PRESIDENT of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the adjutant-general's, quartermaster's, subsistence and ordnance departments, and the corps of engineers shall have the same number and grades of officers, and the number of inspectors general and assistant inspectors general, with their present grades, shall be as now authorized by law, except as hereinafter provided; and the bureau of military justice shall hereafter consist of one judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; and one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and the said judge-advocate-general shall receive, revise and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the judge-advocate-general of the Army. And of the judge-advocates now in service there may be retained a number not exceeding ten, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the judge-advocate-general until otherwise provided by law, or until the Secretary of War decides that their services can be dispensed with.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the medical department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; five medical purveyors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; sixty surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and twenty-five assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay and emol-

uments of captains of cavalry after three years' service; and five medical storekeepers, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the pay department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; one deputy paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and thirty-five paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one chief signal officer of the Army, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. And the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the Army six officers, and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty; but no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and officers while so detailed shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades; and enlisted men while so detailed shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the quartermaster's department, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall continue in force for one year, and no longer, after the passage of this act, and the number of military storekeepers in the quartermaster's department shall hereafter be as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry and officers of the line appointed or detailed to act as regimental quartermasters or commissaries of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation while responsible for Government property, ten dollars per month.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant heretofore authorized by law shall constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the corps of engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of subsistence, surgeon-general, paymaster-general, chief of engineers and chief of ordnance shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong, and no officer of the Army in time of peace shall be dismissed the service unless by sentence of a court-martial duly approved, nor shall anything contained in this act be so construed as to vacate the commission of any officer now in the service, or whose name may be borne on the Army register as required by law.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That section thirty-five of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, prohibiting the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the Army, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the provisions of the original act, and the authority to grant extra pay, are hereby extended to the enlisted men of the Navy and marine corps of the United States.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the number of military storekeepers in the ordnance department shall hereafter be as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry; and the ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at the National Armory at Springfield shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of other paymasters of the Army.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all officers who have served during the Rebellion as Volunteers in the Armies of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the Volunteer service. In the case of officers of the Regular Army, the Volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official Army register; but these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay or emoluments.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting existing laws respecting the rank, pay and allowances of chaplains of the Army, but the same shall remain as now established by the act entitled "An act to amend section nine of the act approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes,'" approved April nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the allowance of mileage now made by law to officers travelling under orders, where transportation is not furnished in kind, shall be increased to ten cents per mile.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the PRESIDENT may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent or professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be apportioned through the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the PRESIDENT.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever troops are serving at any post, garrison or permanent camp, there shall be established a school where all enlisted men may be provided with instruction in the common English

branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail such non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the post or garrison commander to cause to be set apart a suitable room or building for school and religious purposes.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit the appointment to any position or office in the Army of the United States of any person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the late Rebellion, but any such appointment shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That the office of sutler in the Army and at military posts is hereby abolished, and the quartermaster's department is hereby authorized and required to furnish such articles as may from time to time be designated by the inspectors general of the Army, the same to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, and if not paid for when purchased, a true account thereof shall be kept, and the amount due the Government shall be deducted by the paymaster at the payment next following such purchase.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

GEN. GRANT ON THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

On the 17th inst. the PRESIDENT sent to the Senate a message transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing the following letter from General GRANT, relative to the necessity of legislation on the subject of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1866. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress, in agreeing upon a plan of reorganization of the Army suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them, they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains by every available highway. The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as the duty to give them military protection. This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or National. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike.

To maintain order the Government has been compelled to retain Volunteers. All white Volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated, by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and might as well be discharged at once.

The colored Volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain?

The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the Army, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional batteries and companies. The public service, guarding routes of travel over the plains and giving protection in the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts.

For many of them a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it would be. The bill before Congress or the one that has passed the Senate gives increased number of rank and file of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of an organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency.

The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask, if you deem it proper, that this, with such endorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress through the Speaker of the House. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

In the case of Le Roy G. Weston, late Captain Twelfth U. S. colored heavy artillery, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "That he be cashiered with a forfeiture of all pay and allowances now due him, that he be fined the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty cents, (\$458 30,) and be imprisoned until the amount is paid, and that a credit be allowed him on said fine for the amount drawn from the 31st of October, 1864, to the 27th of January, 1865," (General Court-Martial Orders, No. 30, Headquarters Department of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky, May 26, 1865,) upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the disability imposed by his sentence has been removed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE SALIENT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—MR. WILLIAM SWINTON, in his recent work, "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," has not only shown himself the worthy Polybius of that Army, but has placed himself on a level with our best modern lay Military historians, as THIERS, CARLISLE, RUSSELL, etc.

There are some things that, in a work of this kind, which is mostly descriptive narrative, might be left out, although, perhaps, the writer, having taken upon himself the office of military critic of the various operations he was called upon to describe, may have deemed it best to enforce his own views by the authority of purely didactical military writers, which he has done in some foot notes in the body of his work. To the military reader these notes ought to be unnecessary. To the lay reader they are usually "caviare to the general." Whether intended for the one or the other, in both cases best omitted. But particularly ought this to be the rule followed, when the authority is vague in his mode of stating his principle, or, worse still, calls into his aid, as illustrations, principles from other sciences which have no analogy with his own.

Of this last character is the following quotation, which forms the foot note to page 344 of Mr. SWINTON'S work:

"The point where two lines meet in an angle must always be weak for defence. This truth is recognized as one of the leading principles of the science of fortification, where the lines which meet in an angle are ramparts or parapets, because there must always be a certain space, more or less great in proportion to the greater or smaller acuteness of the angle which is undefended by the direct fire of the lines. The same applies to lines formed by troops, whose fire and general resistance can only be effective when they are perpendicular or nearly so to the direction of the lines. There is another mathematical truth which applies to the case of troops, and which is thus stated by Colonel MACDOUGALL: 'Where two lines representing mechanical forces meet in a point, the single line or force which is capable of counteracting them, called their equivalent, is always less than the sum of the two lines; and the direction of the equivalent is that of the diagonal produced of the parallelogram supposed to be formed on these two lines by acting in a contrary sense.'—MacDougall, Modern Warfare and Modern Artillery."

"There is yet another serious evil attaching to an angle presented by a line on a field of battle—the enemy may place guns so as to enfilade it."

Colonel MACDOUGALL has been very industrious in throwing together in a didactical form the results of his reading on the military art, and deserves great credit for what he has done, particularly from the young military students of his own country, who were sadly in want of some such instruction.

But, not thorough-bred himself, like the accomplished military writers of the Continent, who are mostly graduates of their admirably organized military and scientific schools, his work, like most of the military and scientific emanations from Woolwich, is an agglomeration of principles and facts, having a great deal of that merely mechanical taint which the English term *practical*.

Those who, like myself, have ever thumbed over the works of the scientific founders of the school of Woolwich GREGORY, HUTTON, BONNYCASTLE, etc., and have also gone through the courses of the Polytechnic and Metz schools, will fully comprehend my meaning. The one is clear as crystal. The other, if not muddy, so muddled that one is glad to escape from its contemplation. This, probably, is owing to the influence of the French mother-school, the Polytechnic, whose courses and admirable methods of instruction permeate the whole of the French schools; whereas, in England, each college and each professor is left pretty much to his own devices; so that, from differences in the notation, the introduction of new phraseology and a general want of system, each new production is an almost *terra incognita*, around which one is obliged to grope with but little aid from the experience acquired elsewhere.

Belonging to this category is the note from which I have wandered. It starts out with stating an analogy between what is termed a salient in fortification, and one in a line of battle, and shows in what this analogy consists. It then goes on to strengthen this analogy, by saying: "There is another mathematical truth which applies to the case of 'troops,' etc., which it illustrates by what is known in statics as the theorem of the parallelogram of forces. And then closes by stating the only thing really pertinent to the question, which is the effect of the fire of an assailant on a salient of a line of battle."

That this may not appear like hypercritical detraction, let us subject the question to plain common-sense illustration, within the comprehension of any ordinary intelligence.

Let $e f$, $g h$, be two battalions in line of battle opposed to an equal force, $a d$, parallel to them. It is very plain that, supposing their fire to be perpendicular, or nearly so, to their front, it will cover the entire line, $a d$. Now suppose them to be wheeled backward and brought into the positions, $m f$ and $n g$; they would then form what is termed a salient angle. In this new position it is plain that, their fire being still perpendicular to their front, a portion, $o p$, of the line, $a d$, at the centre, will not be touched; and that a part of the fire on the outward flanks will be thrown outside of the two flanks of $a d$. And this loss of effect we see will increase more and more as the battalions are wheeled further back, or, in other words, as the salient angle becomes more acute; until at length none of the fire will retain $a d$.

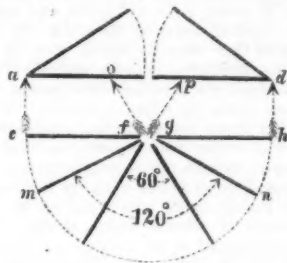
Now, could we put up a moveable parapet before these two batteries, the effect of their fire would in no wise be changed, so that the two cases of a salient in a fortification

and in a line of battle, as to the effects of fire, are identical.

Let us now look at the effect of the assailant's fire. While the two lines are parallel, the parties are on equal terms. But when the two, $m f$ and $n g$, are wheeled back, the part, $o p$ of $a d$, is relieved from fire, but the fire from it strikes alantingly $m f$ and $n g$, and, although a part of the fire of $a d$ on each flank is thrown away, still there is no part of $m f$ and $n g$ which is not under a slanting fire. To save even this loss, $a d$ would only have to wheel from the centre backward on each flank, and, in this way concentrate its force on the salient portion of the angle. The same is evidently true if $m f$ and $n g$ were covered by a parapet.

Thus far the analogy or identity of the two cases holds true. Let us now suppose that the assailing line, $a d$, moves in column formed on the centre, to attack the salient, g , with the bayonet, and let us assume, for illustration, that the salient angle is equal to 60° , the smallest, as a general rule, we allow in fortification; in which case the distance between the points, m and n , will be the same as the battalion front, $m f$ or $n g$.

It is very plain that in the case of a salient formed by the two battalions alone, the portions of the line about this angle yielding, the troops would be huddled together, and this would continue as the line gradually gave way on each side from the salient to m and n , since the distance $m n$ is equal only to $m f$ or $n g$. The only resistance that the sides of this salient could offer, if they were attacked in this way, would be for those first pushed in to make front



to the assailant across the angle, a difficult if not impracticable movement when the enemy are upon them. But the same men with a parapet in their front that would check the assailant's rush, might have time to form into two lines across the gorge of the work, from m to n , and from here charging the enemy as he broke into the salient, drive him into the corner between the parapets.

How these two battalions forming the salient could act in any other way as a mechanical force to resist the assailant's attack it would be difficult to point out; and what analogy there is between their action and that of the assailant with the parallelogram of forces would be still more so.

This theorem of statics stated briefly, is this: If two forces of given intensity and direction, which make an angle between them, act on a given point, they will tend to produce motion in the point, which motion, were the point free to move, would be in the direction of the diagonal of a parallelogram formed on the two lines representing the intensities of the two forces, and if a third force, equal in intensity to this diagonal, were applied in a direction opposite to that in which the point tends to move, it would counteract the effect of the others. This third force is termed by writers on mechanics the *resultant* of the other two.

To illustrate this: Suppose the battalion, $m f$, faced to the right, and the one, $n g$, to the left, and suppose they made an angle of 120° between them. Then if we suppose all the men in each battalion to push with equal force toward the salient upon any obstacle placed there, it would tend to move in the direction of the line bisecting the salient angle. Now, if a third battalion of equal strength were placed on this line exterior to this salient, and facing toward it, this battalion resisting would counteract the effect that the other two would have to move the obstacle, if free to move. But what analogy is there between this fact and the action of troops forming a salient?

Now, what I find objectionable in this, is that it is not only fanciful, which is bad enough in such cases, but it makes a parade of science which is positively harmful, as it muddles what would otherwise, when put in the language of plain sense, be clear.

The great masters of every art stoop to no such mystifications. VAUBAN, the greatest in his line, has condensed all that is most important in it in a few short precepts; in language so plain that no common intelligence can mistake their meaning. So simple was he in his expositions, that one of the most eminent French savans of our day went into a series of profound calculations, based on the public work planned by VAUBAN, to show that he worked on scientific principles and not by mere routine.

NAPOLEON is equally simple in his line. We see him, dividers in hand, lying upon his maps and working out practically his strategical plans. He sums up the whole art of war in the comprehensive phrase, "The art of separating to subside, and of concentrating to fight."

Do I object, then, to scientific illustrations? Not at all. I only object to a mere parade of science, where very plain common-sense talk answers the purposes best. Show our intelligent Volunteer privates that the lines forming a salient can be enfiladed; that the enemy can take positions in front of the salient, where he can concentrate his fire on it, but cannot be reached by a return fire; that the shot that strikes the men in front on one face of a salient will go through and strike the men behind on the other; that, if the enemy breaks in the salient by a charge, the men must necessarily be huddled up as they fall back, and he will understand you. But talk to him of forces acting under an angle and their equivalent, and he probably will think you very learned or very humbug.

Truly yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, May 17, 1866.

DESERTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The organization of an army being of such vital importance to the well being of a Nation, and the bill before the House having been rejected, would it not, sir, before again legislating on the subject, be advisable to inquire a little more into the present military system, and the cause of so much dissatisfaction actually existing in the Army, and the reason why there are so many desertions? This, sir, could only be arrived at by taking soldiers indiscriminately from the different regiments and examining them under "oath," at the same time such examinations to be strictly confidential; the soldier receiving a pledge that whatever he might state could not in any way affect him. By these means you would get men to speak the truth, and obtain the required information.

Among some of the causes, the following may be named: First, The "rations." The ration at present issued to the troops, in consequence of the savings which are aimed at by the company commanders, are insufficient; and for men quartered in the Southern States, entirely inadequate, it being in many places impossible to obtain "fresh meat." Pork and bacon constitute almost the sole nourishment of the soldier. It is true that in some places these can be exchanged for vegetables (where the latter are plentiful); but, generally speaking, "fresh provisions" are charged at such a high rate that exchange becomes impossible. Government pay a fair price for their commissary stores, and the men ought consequently to be furnished with pure articles. This, however, is not the case, and sometimes the stores issued to the troops are of the most inferior class. All this could be easily remedied did the officers only take a little more interest in the welfare of their men, and see that they obtained what the Regulations allowed them.

Second, The "pay." Much, sir, has been written about the pay of the officers being insufficient; nobody, however, seems to have a word to say in favor of the "soldier." Nevertheless, if the one requires an increase, the other certainly does the same; although it may be argued that the former has to purchase everything, while everything is furnished to the latter, except a few trifles. These few trifles, however, absorb the entire pay of a soldier who wishes to keep himself clean and respectable, everything in the Southern States being of such an exorbitant price. Not only that, the clothing issued to the troops being the same as that furnished to men stationed in the coldest parts of the Union. There are some articles which a man cannot possibly wear, and which he is obliged to purchase.

Again, sir, the inducements for an educated young man to enter the Army are not sufficient. For example, one who is intelligent, writes a good hand, and conducts himself properly, is immediately singled out as a clerk for one of the regimental officers, where, after a time, if he is really found out to be what he appears, he is raised to the rank of "corporal" or "sergeant," receiving \$18 or \$20 per month, as the case may be, or he is appointed quartermaster or commissary sergeant, with \$22 a month. Now, sir, for places of trust, such as the latter, I maintain that the pay is quite inadequate. The temptations are very great, and why not make the pay such that would banish the idea of temptation from a man's mind? Therefore, sir, as an inducement to young men when they are appointed clerks, or to other situations of trust—and they have proved themselves worthy—let them receive extra-duty pay, and give them all the encouragement possible, for they have to work harder than any soldier in the ranks. The country was able to pay a vast number of citizen clerks at very high salaries, and these places are now occupied, many of them, by soldiers who do the work perfectly well, and who are in some cases only receiving \$16 per month; in others they are allowed 40 cents per day extra-duty pay. In cases of this sort, however, there ought to be no exceptions; whether a soldier is employed with his own regiment, or whether he is on "detached service," both ought to enjoy the same advantages.

There is one more subject I would bring before you, sir, and that is, the religious and "moral" improvement of the soldier; for these, positively nothing is done, and months pass by without any religious services being performed in a regiment. And this, sir, in a country which professes so much "religion." What is the consequence of all this? Men lose all interest in the service when they see that, notwithstanding the many hardships they have endured, no one takes any interest in them, and "desertion" is the result.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1866.

C. L.

THE ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—One would suppose that in our present Congress there would be somebody who could enlighten that body as to the course it should pursue in legislating on the Army Bill. It would save itself a vast deal of time and labor if it would simply state the strength of the Army it is willing to sustain, and leave to military men the regulation of the details as to organization, proportion of arms, and how controlled and governed.

It is, of course, a sound objection that officers of the Army should not have exclusive control of Army affairs; but one would suppose that Congress had sufficient control when it has the power to limit the strength of the Army, and since it alone can furnish the money for its support. Having placed at the disposal of the officers certain means it is but courtesy and justice to leave them to the exclusive control of these means according to their judgment and discretion.

A man of sound sense never interferes with his employé in the exercise of his profession, except where he may belong to the same profession. No man pretends to direct his doctor or his lawyer in the details of their profession, and why should Congress cavil and fight over the details of an Army bill of which they must be comparatively uninformed. Some of the honorable gentlemen have served during the past Rebellion, but they are not now legislating for a state of war, but a state of peace, which is a condition that is of the utmost importance in the consideration of the bill.

There is, perhaps, no officer of the Army who is capable

of perfecting a bill alone; because, whatever may be his experience, he has not served in all the arms and corps, and cannot therefore judge of the bearing any one measure will have on the rest of the Army. How much more difficult then for legislators who have not served in the Army at all?

The Honorable Chairman of the House Committee has most pertinaciously insisted in legislating for Volunteers to the exclusion of Regular officers. This feature of the bill is one of the best proofs that he either has not considered the matter in all its bearings, or else he has not the welfare of the Army in view. Political preference has given Volunteers and civilians in time past sufficient favor without the enforcement of law as against Regulars. No more fatal blow can be struck at the Army than to lay down the principle in law that a civilian can enter the Army in time of war and at its close come in an equal competitor for promotion with an officer of the Regular Army, whose record during the war may equal, if it does not exceed, that of the Volunteer. The former record of the Regular is thus practically ignored. He may have served in many other wars—as all the field officers and many of the captains and subalterns of the Regular Army have; he may have been repeatedly wounded and have participated in many battles, and all are at one stroke of Congressional legislation annulled.

It is not intended here to attack the Volunteers, but only to vindicate service in general. Let the Volunteers, have all they are entitled to, and a proportional chance with the Regulars in the distribution of the honors, but do not give them a better chance by legislating specially in their favor. Let every candidate for promotion, whether Volunteer or Regular, stand by his record. If it is deemed necessary to place a check upon the appointing power, let it be limited in the way of character and amount of service. Would it not have been much wiser to have limited the field officers of the new regiments to officers who had received the rank of brevet brigadier-general or a higher grade. There will be, if the Senate Bill passes the House, between seventy and eighty original appointments of field officers, and at least five hundred to select from under such a provision. All the appointments should be controlled by the service of the candidate, and their claims determined by competent Boards, giving to the candidates the opportunity to sustain their record. But to fix by law that a candidate in four years' service shall be entitled to a position to the exclusion of another who has served the four years with equal distinction, and perhaps twenty years or more, and several wars previous in addition, is giving Volunteers much more than an equal or proportional chance with Regulars.

It might be insinuated that the Honorable Chairman is overzealous to do justice to the Volunteers, which means, of course, that he is desirous of popularity with that body so large and so respectable. If such is the case, he is indeed shortsighted for a politician. What will be the effect of his special provision for Volunteers? The bill will provide for about seven hundred appointments, to be filled from the ranks of the Volunteer service. The number of candidates will be many more thousands than there are hundreds of positions to fill. Expectations raised by such a proposition must in the end make its originator very unpopular; for nine out of ten at least must be disappointed, who will regret the time and money spent, and condemn the author of their hopes and disappointments. Then, after all, the successful Volunteers will be Regulars, and, like all human nature in the enjoyment of a new thing, as experience proves, be more radically "Regular" than the oldest Regular in the Army. It is, perhaps, greater justice to the Honorable Chairman to attribute his measures to some deep-seated hostility to the Regular Army.

The other appointments for the new regiments might be limited, on the same principle, by confining the captains to candidates who had held the grade of field officer or a higher grade, and first lieutenants to captains, and all second lieutenants, as well as all others, to a certain number of years' service in the war.

The provision for Veteran Reserves and for colored troops are not founded in proper consideration of the welfare of the Army. It is well enough to reward the soldier who has shed his blood in the service of his country; but to do so at the expense of the efficiency of the Army is both an unwise thing and false economy. It is well enough to have negro soldiers when you cannot get whites; but it will be far wiser to let it turn upon that contingency than to fix such a measure upon the service by law. K.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

Ordered to report in person to the Commanding General of Subsistence, Captain E. J. Bennett, C. S. Volunteers.

Honorably mustered out by Special Orders No. 220, of 1866, Captain W. T. Allen (Brevet Major), C. S. V., Captain Ellwood Griest, C. S. V., Captain W. H. Tubbs, C. S. V., Captain Hallis Stedman, C. S. V., Captain George Garfield (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. V.

So much of Special Orders No. 144, dated March 30, 1866, as honorably musters out of the U. S. service Captain Levi N. Smith (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. Volunteers, is so amended by Special Orders No. 211, dated May 7, 1866, as to read "to discharge him to date April 30, 1866."

So much of Special Orders No. 630, dated December 8, 1865, as honorably musters out of the U. S. service Captain Thomas R. Welles (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers, is so amended by Special Orders No. 211, dated May 7, 1866, as to read "to discharge him February 28, 1866."

By orders from Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, La., May 12, 1866, Colonel S. B. Holabird, Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty as a member of the Board of Officers instituted in paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 93, current series, from the above headquarters.

THE DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.

(From the London Mechanic's Magazine, May 4.)

Most happily for Great Britain it is only of recent date that her statesmen have felt the necessity of adopting defences of an artificial nature for the better protection of our arsenals at home and our empire abroad against the dangers of hostile attacks from foreign powers. Happily, we say, considering the magnitude of the national debt which France was burdened with when attempting to create a triple barrier of fortresses on her northern and north-eastern frontiers—the inferiority of an artificial as compared to a natural protection—and, lastly, the influence which is exercised by military organization on the efficiency of a defence based on a system of fortified places. The heavy burden handed down to future generations at the close of the last continental wars by the baneful policy of raising money by means of loans might easily have attained still larger proportions than those we so often complain of had we ever been compelled to follow the example set by Vauban. Our national prosperity might have been less satisfactory had the country been open to the paralyzing effect of frontier campaigns. And, likewise, our land forces would have required being placed on a more efficient footing, to be capable of cooperating in the field, and at the same time able to furnish strong garrisons in support of the artificial barrier. To our insulated condition, then, we may be thankful for being spared the experience which most continental nations have had to put up with. Recently, however, the immunity we have derived from our maritime supremacy has been affected by the introduction of steam, rifled ordnance, and armor. Our possessions in various parts of the globe are also witnessing the decline of that security which they formerly enjoyed, such decline springing almost entirely from the altered conditions of our military and naval power as compared to the progress made by other countries. Yet we complacently shrink from contemplating the consequences of a maritime war under the present modified circumstances, and the peril to which our colonial interests would inevitably be exposed through our inability to rule supreme on the seas. We shrink from improving on an adequate scale those elements of offence which, though costly, made us respected and feared in the councils of Europe, and neglect to appreciate at its proper value the national importance of the measures we do succeed in carrying through. Indeed, our most responsible departments in this great national question still continue to be administered by men who are incapable of doing justice to the necessities of the case; though it is not enough, particularly in these days, to be born of noble lineage, when nothing short of great ability can keep pace with the changing circumstances wrought by the progress of military and naval sciences. As matters stand, when dangers appear above the horizon we are virtually obliged to follow a line of conduct which sorely contrasts with the boldness of our forefathers. Our policy implies fear to so great an extent that pessimists are forcibly reminded of NAPOLEON'S prophecy, linking the fate of our country to a decline as rapid as that which fell to the lot of Venice, the oligarchical Queen of the Adriatic. But how, in truth, can this state of things be avoided, if it be proper that the army should, as well as the iron-clad navy, fall short of the most modest requirements of the empire? Our troops are not numerous enough to garrison the colonies, hold our vast possessions, and yet leave a balance for the formation of an army fit to cope with any of the European powers, much less with the United States of America. Yet the yearly expenditure incurred by the kingdom to keep under arms about 140,000 men and 13,000 horses, irrespective of the Indian army, paid for out of the Indian revenues, is very nearly the same as that needed in France for the maintenance of 400,000 men and 90,000 horses. In time of war, the French army numbers 720,000 men, involving an expense which, at the rate of the peace establishment, would barely permit us to keep under arms a disposable force of 250,000 men. Without diminishing their African army, our allies are able to take the field with 360,000 men; whereas, for the same expenditure and conditions as to the efficiency of our troops on foreign service, we could only bring forward 90,000 men—not at a few weeks' notice, but after the first stages of a prolonged struggle! Had the reconstruction of the navy been carried out with more energy as to quantity, and more foresight as to impenetrability, our national pride might have found some compensation for the shortcomings of the army, in that very element which puts us in communication with our dependencies, and enables us to resort to blockades. But even this consolation is denied us, because our iron-clads are neither numerous enough to be spared from our home defence, nor constructed with sufficient regard to the penetrative capabilities of large bore ordnance. Moreover, with but few exceptions could they keep at sea for any considerable length of time. Our policy is thus by dire necessity doomed to be humble both in Europe as well as in America; and our possessions compelled to seek their safety in the construction of fortifications the cost of which is beyond all idea prodigious, and the requirements in men, guns, stores, and provisions extremely exacting. Under these circumstances it becomes a question of paramount importance to ascertain—first, which are the most exposed portions of our empire; and, second, how far we should be justified in adhering to old principles of defence after the experience gained during the late civil war in America; and the extraordinary results achieved by mechanical engineering, in the production of new implements of destruction.

Since the development of the United States into a first-rate military and naval power, it would be idle to seek elsewhere than in North America for the most endangered of our dependencies. Besides bordering on the northern frontier of the republic, whereby their possession naturally tends to awaken the ambition of the American people, they happen to be important in many respects—to hold the St. Lawrence, which conveys to the Atlantic the waters of the great central lakes; to possess many fine harbors, good mineral and forest land; and, lastly, an industrious and thriving population of the Anglo-Saxon race. For England, these provinces are valuable; but, unfortunately their development and their configuration have given rise to difficulties, the extent of which we can now more than ever appreciate. The severity of the climate during

the Winter months, the advantage afforded by the lakes and the river as a means of intercommunication, have contributed in no mean degree to spread the inhabitants over an extremely narrow and lengthened strip of land, extending from the Lake St. Clair down the St. Lawrence, to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The extreme length of this territory, so small in comparison to what we know under the name of British America, measures, from Sandwich, opposite Detroit, Michigan, to Cape Gaspé, no less than 1,000 miles, while its breadth varies from 20 to 130 miles. Another detrimental feature to be considered, in the estimation of the difficulties which so long a line presents to a plan of defence, is, we say, the extreme scarcity of the population, which, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, does not amount to more than 3,400,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, this territory is certainly better provided with natural protection, and hence far more tenable than its extraordinary length and narrow width would imply. In fact, 360 miles of this line's right wing are covered by the two lakes—Erie and Ontario; on the left, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that part of Canada which is comprised between Quebec and Cape Gaspé, are protected by the rugged nature of their soil and the equally rugged nature of the State of Maine. Thus the vulnerable part of the belt formed by these provinces is that which constitutes the central portion, from Kingston to Quebec, of which the front is about 300 miles long. Considered in relation to the natural base of operation of an invading American Army, the line from Kingston to Quebec has the invaluable advantage of being drawn obliquely. While the right or Ontario extremity is thrown forward, the left, or Quebec end, happens to be kept backward, or, as we should say, refused. In the centre, almost at equal distance from either end, is Montreal Island and town, the great converging point of a railway system. From Montreal to Quebec the river is navigable to deep-draught vessels. From Montreal to Kingston some rapids interfere with navigation to such an extent as to have rendered necessary the construction of canals. It follows that Montreal is the key to the possession of Upper Canada, and at the same time the indispensable stepping stone to the possession of Quebec. The railways leading from the Northern States of the American Union converge on Montreal, with the exception of the Grand Trunk from Portland to Richmond, which important place is situated half way between Montreal and Quebec. We cannot, under these conditions, conceive the possibility of any American Army crossing the frontier to march on Quebec so long as Montreal is held by a powerful force of British troops and Canadian militia. The line of operations of the American Army might be intercepted with comparative ease were a movement of that kind ever attempted, except in the case of our being overmatched in numbers to a most serious extent. Supposing, then, that we had the means of keeping 50,000 British troops in North America, it follows that our plan of campaign is clearly marked out. We should have to occupy Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Richmond, Kingston and Toronto, and hold them as fortified places by means of small garrisons. But the greater part of our force would have to be concentrated in front of Montreal, supported by every available battalion of Canadian Militia. So long as the capital is safe, Canada East is covered as well as the two northern provinces; while Canada West can be effectually protected by combining military with naval operations on the western shores of Ontario. In the long run even this plan might fail; still, we must not forget that campaigning in those regions can only be carried on from April to November, and that during these few months an invading force could make but little progress against a well-concentrated army, covered by strong works, and flanked by an adequate naval force. We believe then, on these grounds, that the most important place to be thought of at first is Montreal, and the least important, Quebec; assuming that our statesmen should, on due consideration, deem it better to hold those colonies by virtue of force rather than secure them their present dependence from the British Crown by cultivating the friendship of our powerful neighbor. At any rate, Quebec can only play an unimportant part in the defence of Canada, a part which obviously can only be worthy of attention when everything else has been carried out to make sure of Montreal's impregnability.

The question of means as to the particular mode of strengthening the above-named principal points is the next thing we have to examine, at the same time as the most promising method of developing beforehand the auxiliary resources of defensive warfare along the sea coast, the rivers, and lakes. On these matters we fear our engineers and military authorities have not learned much, if we are to be guided in our judgment by the principles they are carrying into execution at home. The era of stone casemated forts, granite batteries, open works—open, we mean, to vertical fire—and over-armed sand-bag retrenchments—this era has to all appearance come to an end. Nothing in this respect could be more conclusive than the results which have attended most of the engagements fought between Federal men-of-war and Confederate batteries. The introduction of iron-clads and rifled guns has rendered obsolete that very system which made Sebastopol so formidable to the allied fleets at the epoch of the Crimean war. Admiral FARRAGUT'S attack on the Confederate ships, after having silenced the guns of the two forts which commanded the channel leading into Mobile Bay, his earlier victory over the forts commanding the Mississippi, and covering the entrance to New Orleans, are remarkable illustrations of the superiority vested in naval gunnery, when opposed to land batteries. In the first example, the Confederate guns were placed in casemated structures; in the second, the defences of Forts Jackson and St. Philip consisted mainly of "barbette" batteries mounting about one hundred guns.

Admiral PORTER relates, in his most interesting report on "Sea Coast Defences," how he managed to steam past Vicksburg in spite of the numerous heavy guns which lined the river. Subsequently to his first appearance before that fortress he discovered the Confederates had abandoned the principle of concentration and taken to that of dissemination. The batteries were scattered in all directions, none of them mounting more than two pieces. Still, even this arrangement failed to prove invincible. At Ar-

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Kansas Post he met with a new kind of work, composed of a casemate protected with a double thickness of railroad iron, and armed with eleven heavy guns. To settle the contest between his squadron and the battery, he dispatched the gunboats forward to within seventy yards range, sent shell after shell through the port-holes, and in less than three hours dismounted or disabled every cannon the enemy had. This casemate was a perfect slaughter-house, whence he concludes that guns thus protected are by no means safer than when placed *en barbette*. At Grand Gulf eight iron-clads attacked a number of commanding batteries, and after five hours and a half's cannonading, succeeded in silencing them all. Yet the Confederates fought well, killing and wounding seventy-five persons in three vessels. Fort de Russy, on Red River, was a casemated work, protected by a double facing of railroad iron, the port-holes being just large enough to admit the muzzles of the guns; yet the result of a few trial shots proved beyond doubt that, in less than half an hour, it would have been laid in ruins.

The two bombardments of Fort Fisher are again remarkable illustrations of the havoc which guns mounted on board ship can make when their fire is concentrated on a limited area, however well the latter may be constructed, its ordnance powerful, and its garrison brave. The fact is, that vessels have the advantage of mobility; they choose their range and their position, whereas a fort as well as a battery are immovable structures, deprived of a converging fire, with embrasures eminently qualified to guide every shot into the interior, where the gunners are mainly situated, and moreover unable to withstand the breaching effects of elongated shells. Even on land the result of an engagement between breaching batteries and a besieged garrison is quite as unfavorable to the resistance of the *enceinte* or fortified place.

Bearing in mind these various and important facts, we cannot help agreeing with Admiral PORTER's opinion as to the necessity—we would even say the urgency—of discovering some new method of raising up permanent defences. To lay out money in systems which have proved utterly worthless, would be unpardonable, were it not even worse than mere waste, because of the interests those fortifications are presumed to protect, and of the lives they expose to useless slaughter. If Quebec really needs fortifications on the opposite table-land, better wait until our engineers have succeeded in producing some new and efficient system, rather than hurry on with works of a merely nominal strength. This remark applies quite as much to Montreal, Halifax, and any other place deemed necessary as a point *d'appui* in our defensive system. Admiral PORTER proposes that all fortifications shall be based on earth-works, but that the guns be mounted in Monitor turrets, where any thickness of iron can be resorted to, and any size of gun brought into operation. The turrets may be placed in a suitable way to render assaults utterly hopeless, and keep the interior under the command of their guns. We do not presume to say that this combination may not be improved upon by engineers, but we do believe it to contain a valuable suggestion, and, as such, commend it to their best attention. Even in this case, that is, supposing land batteries could thereby be made really efficient, still it will be indispensable, in Admiral PORTER's opinion—and in this respect we again concur in his views—to have the additional help of Monitor ships, in order that harbor and sea-coast fortifications may be placed on a suitable footing for repelling attacks. Obstructions, and now we can even add torpedo vessels, are other elements of which the importance cannot be over-estimated wherever naval defences have to be carried out. Unless we pay immediate attention to these new principles, and get our authorities to hold out proper encouragement, so that they may be promptly matured, no fortifications we may raise can ever be anything better than a snare. But in Canada particularly, it is important that we should discountenance the application of the old school, because of the part which the American Monitors would play in a war between the United States and us. Otherwise the St. Lawrence would be taken possession of by these floating batteries in spite of our fleet and of any amount of money we may spend in the erection of fortifications at Point Levy; and if taken possession of, our defence would of course irretrievably fall to the ground. Let us, then, hope that Parliament will insist on naval elements of resistance being considered paramount in the preparations we are making in Canada—that such elements shall consist of torpedo vessels and turreted Monitors, mounting heavy guns, to be located at Halifax and in the St. Lawrence; that it will insist on Quebec being considered secondary in comparison to Montreal, Toronto, Kingston and Richmond; that it will put its veto on the construction of fortifications raised in accordance with defunct principles; and, lastly, encourage our engineers in bringing out some new plan much more capable of resisting the heavy fire of the naval ordnance adopted on board of Federal men-of-war.

By Special Orders No. 20, Department of Texas, a General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Galveston, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 14th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain E. Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant J. A. Hopkins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant C. P. Smith, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Brevet Major Evan Thomas, Captain Fourth U. S. artillery, has been tried by a general court-martial and found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "assault and battery with intent to kill." Major Thomas was sentenced to be dismissed the service and confined at hard labor for two years at such place as the proper authorities should select. This sentence, however, has been commuted to one year's suspension from rank and pay.

Colonel J. Durell Greene, Sixth U. S. infantry, is at Columbia, South Carolina.

Brevet Major Thomas C. Brainerd, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is at present at Saugerties, New York.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. Army, has been ordered to St. Augustine, Florida.

Brevet Colonel H. B. Clitz, Sixth U. S. infantry, is at Charlestown, South Carolina.

Second Lieutenant C. J. Converse, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

Captain George W. Cushing, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to Jackson, Michigan, on business connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Brevet Colonel W. L. Brackett, U. S. A., has been ordered to command Fort Churchill, Department of California.

Lieutenant William Crosby, Twelfth U. S. infantry, is now serving with his regiment at Fortress Monroe, Va., having been ordered from Fort Hamilton.

Company G, Tenth U. S. infantry, Captain George H. Crosmann commanding, has been ordered from Fort Ripley, Minnesota, to Fort Wadsworth, Minnesota.

We are desired to state that First Lieutenant John T. Talbot, Fifteenth V. R. C., is not the officer *dishonorably mustered out*, as published in our issue of May 19th.

Second Lieutenant William Arthur, Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed), left New York this week for the headquarters of his regiment, at Boston, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Nesmith, Sixth U. S. cavalry, (recently appointed), has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant Marshall A. Dunham, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the military service of the United States.

Upon the recommendation of the District Commander, Captain Jesse M. Lee, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General for the District of the Rio Grande.

James W. Dixon, son of Senator Dixon, of Hartford, Conn., late of General Wright's staff, has been appointed Second Lieutenant Third U. S. cavalry, and will be ordered to New Mexico to join his regiment.

First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Second battalion of that regiment, vice First Lieutenant Krause, appointed Acting Quartermaster.

Lieutenant J. E. Goodman, V. R. C., is on duty as Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and is stationed at Columbus, Texas.

Brevet Major G. M. Elbert, V. R. C., is on duty as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the Parish of West Feliciana, and is stationed at Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, having been retained in the Freedmen's Bureau by order of the War Department, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Howard.

The leave of absence granted Captain James Woodward, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored troops, in Special Orders No. 83, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, has been extended thirty days.

Second Lieutenant J. P. Thompson, Third U. S. infantry, (recently appointed), left Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the 23d instant, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, en route to join his regiment.

Captain Wm. L. Ustick, formerly of the Third California Volunteers, who was stationed in Utah, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of California.

Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the East, has resigned his position in the Army and commenced the practice of his profession in New York.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. C. Caldwell, U. S. A., lately at Drum Barracks, Cal., has been ordered to report for duty at Fort McGarry, Summit Lake, Nevada, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon E. H. Woods, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant C. A. Dempsey, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been detailed for duty as Post Commissary, at Houston, Texas, relieving First Lieutenant H. M. Stahl, Twelfth Illinois cavalry, whose regiment is about to be mustered out of service.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, and to the War Department, for an extension of forty days, has been granted to Lieutenant Don C. Terry, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. C. T.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Don C. Terry, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored troops, in Special Orders No. 98, current series from the Headquarters Department of Texas, has been extended thirty days.

Captain J. W. Todd, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Arsenal at San Antonio, Texas, has been authorized to sell, from the surplus stores in his possession, one hundred cavalry belt-plates and buckles to the San Antonio Fire Association.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Howell, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, has been detailed as a member of the Board of Officers instituted in Special Orders No. 98, current series from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf.

Leave of absence for fifty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of one month, has been granted Brevet Major James E. Harrison, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry, Military Division of the Gulf.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Captain Robert Ayres, Adjutant, Nineteenth U. S.

infantry, by S. O. No. 90, Headquarters Department of Arkansas, May 5, 1866, with permission to proceed beyond the Department.

Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, Third U. S. cavalry, (recently appointed), left Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, en route for his regiment on the 23d instant. Lieutenant Ennis went in charge of a detachment of mounted recruits.

Second Lieutenant Chas. Van Dorn, Company C, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, has been cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial, Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of Texas, having approved the sentence.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. Philbrick, of the U. S. Navy, arrived in New York on the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, April 24th, since which time nothing has been heard of him at the Navy Department, and fears are entertained of his safety.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Chief Engineer, Military Division of the Gulf, has been ordered to visit the permanent posts and forts on the Florida coast to inspect their condition, and recommend the minimum garrison that each should have in a peace establishment.

First Lieutenant E. H. Hosmer, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters has been ordered to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Chief Mustering Officer, Military Division of the Gulf, for assignment to duty in that Department.

Brigadier-General Samuel Thomas, Colonel Sixty-fourth U. S. colored infantry, in conformity with orders of the War Department, has been appointed Chief Inspector and Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Howard, and has reported at the Bureau Headquarters for duty.

The President has removed the disability occasioned by the dismissal of John Ney, late First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial to be cashiered, as promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders, No. 52, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 24, 1864.

His contract with the Government having been annulled, under instructions from the Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to furnish Dr. W. H. Gominger, late Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, transportation to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the point at which said contract was entered into.

First Lieutenant Harry C. Cushing, Fourth U. S. artillery, has been tried by a general court-martial and found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for one year. The sentence has been confirmed.

First Lieutenant Rufus King, Fourth United States artillery, Brevet Major U. S. Army, was found guilty by a general court-martial of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The sentence in this case has been commuted to one year's suspension from rank and pay.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. S. Laidley, of the Ordnance Department, has arrived and assumed command of the Ordnance Dépôt at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, relieving Lieutenant Bryant, who has been in charge of the Dépôt since the death of General William A. Thornton. Lieutenant Cullen Bryant is retained on duty at the Dépôt.

Major-General Sherman and a part of his staff left St. Louis on the 4th inst., on a tour of inspection to Forts Leavenworth, Riley, Kearny, Omaha, and the forts in the District of Minnesota. From thence he will proceed to St. Paul, and the head of Lake Superior, and return home by way of Chicago. He will be absent from St. Louis a month or six weeks.

In the case of James M. Cockeair, late Captain Third Indiana battery, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be cashiered," as promulgated in General Orders No. 72, Headquarters Northern Department, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1864, the sentence has been remitted, and he has been honorably discharged the service of the United States to date from the date of the order cashiering him—October 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Scott paid his usual annual visit to West Point week before last. A Government steamer was placed at his disposal at New York, and he was accompanied by Major-Generals Pleasanton, Butterfield, Potter, Van Vliet and Vodge. On their way up the Hudson, every steamer honored the Lieutenant-General by saluting and dipping their colors. General Scott is in rather feeble health.

First Lieutenant E. D. Muhlenberg, Fourth U. S. artillery, and Brevet Major U. S. Army, has been cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial on the charges of "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "Absence without leave," "Breach of arrest" and "Sleeping out of quarters." The sentence in this case has received the approval of Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington.

In the case of George M. Stelle, late Captain First U. S. Veteran Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States," (General Orders No. 6, Headquarters, Middle Military Department, Baltimore, Maryland, February 10, 1866,) upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the disability imposed by his sentence has been removed.

A General Court-Martial has been ordered by Major-General Augur, to assemble in Washington on the 12th inst., for the trial of certain enlisted men of the Regular Army. Detail for the Court: Major George W. Wallace, Sixth U. S. infantry; Captain David D. Van Valzah, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Brevet Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. infantry; Brevet Captain J. C. Denney, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Captain F. Fuger, U. S. A., Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery; Captain B. P. Mimmack, Twelfth U. S. infantry; Major T. Gaines, Judge-Advocate, Department of Washington, Judge-Advocate.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE NEW ARMY.

THAT "saving common sense" which TENNYSON'S immortal ode attributes to WELLINGTON, is often a striking characteristic of our American "Iron Duke"—our iron leader of men. The Army and the country owe a debt of gratitude to General GRANT for putting forth at this juncture a statement of the National military necessities in a style which will not be the less forcible or effective from its directness and simplicity. The House Bill for reorganizing the Army was a dead failure—and its actual fate was so long before the final vote a foregone conclusion, that it produced a depressing influence on all the three (for there have been in all at least four prominent plans) other bills which have attracted discussion. It really seemed, for a time, as if Congress would adjourn without concluding anything at all upon this most important measure—and so let our present unsymmetrical system, all slipshod and awry as it is, drag over until next Winter. At this moment, General GRANT comes to the rescue, and, moved by the "long delay" of the House, and the "urgent necessity for early action," addresses from headquarters an official letter to the War Secretary, to be forwarded to Congress. This document the PRESIDENT has accordingly laid before the House, to stimulate it to the "promptness" for which General GRANT praises the Senate; and it only remains to be seen if that body will justify the Lieutenant-General's belief that, "when they have the matter fairly before them, they will do what should be done speedily."

The points which the Lieutenant-General makes are simple and indisputable. They have been urged before. Only, now we have them fortified by the sanction of a great reputation. There is much, for all political bodies, in this *magni nominis umbra*—the shadow of a mighty name thrown portentously down the aisles of Congress; and perhaps some of those enthusiastic representatives who eulogized by voice and vote the future "General" of the United States—will, at least, show their confidence in his judgment on so fundamental a question as the size and style of the standing Army. Now, the most noticeable fact is that General GRANT gives his support to the Army Bill which passed the Senate so handsomely—and, by inference, he withholds his support from the bill which failed in the House, the new bill which it is talked of trying in the House, and the "old Army" basis which has been proposed in the Senate. We informed our readers at the outset that particular pains had been taken to make General GRANT acquainted with the entire Senate Bill, before it went to that body from its Military Committee, and that he had, after examination and reflection, substantially approved it. The same was true of several of the highest of the Lieutenant-General's subordinates, whose opinions were in like manner made known. The truth is that the Senate Bill is open to many objections, but so is every possible substitute, especially where the Army is so small that every taste or opinion cannot be satisfied. It is a good compromise—that is precisely its merit, and it will claim no more. It is as good a measure as could be hoped for, under the circumstances. Several defects in it, and several possible improvements, have been pointed out from time to time in the editorial and correspondence columns of the JOURNAL. "This bill is, in my opinion," says General GRANT, "as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be." It can claim, therefore, the title of the Headquarters Army Bill. Hitherto, the Lieutenant-General and the Major-Generals have been claimed by both parties, the friends of the Senate Bill and those of the House Bill. This point, at least, is now decided.

Next, General GRANT comes out very strongly in favor of an efficient and well-filled Army. This, indeed, is the great object of his urgent appeal; and,

coming from such a source, the recommendation is of the highest consequence. The Lieutenant-General is proverbially modest and unassuming. And, even were he as vain, as pomp-loving, and as ambitious as some other American soldiers, he would have little personal motive for increasing the Army beyond our absolute needs. His position is fixed in the world's eyes, his record entered, and his fame undying. What does a soldier, who has led an Army of twelve hundred thousand men, care for a dozen battalions, more or less, in his scanty command of two or three score thousand, in time of peace? The whole pith and point of the General's letter is this appeal for an increase of the old Army. And, since it appears almost simultaneously with the introduction in the Senate of the proposition to restore again the old basis of numbers—the one which nearly ruined the country by its pettiness in 1861—it may very well be regarded as specially aimed against that unwise project. General GRANT, with great simplicity, confines his argument to what cannot be gainsaid. He urges only the actual necessity of military force in our own country, and not the grave contingencies of future war with other countries. And even here he does not stop, but confines himself to the absolute requirements of a "peace establishment" in the United States, and does not even mention the possibilities of renewed domestic strife or internal discord. Taking for granted the speedy discharge of the Volunteers, he shows the necessity of at least fifty thousand men for our permanent army, by pointing out two lines of service. First, he refers to the astonishing growth of settlements just now between the Missouri and the Pacific, "where heretofore the Indian was left in undisputed possession." Emigrants are flocking thither and to the gold fields "by every available highway." Now, says the General, these people are not mere adventurers, with whom and with whose fortunes we have nothing to do, but they "are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it our interest as well as duty to give them military protection." But it may be urged that all this service in guarding the routes over the Plains is a slight matter; that the same duty existed before the war, and was well enough performed by a small Army. General GRANT thinks otherwise. He says our present situation is so much different as to make—not a few more companies, or a few more battalions—but "a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required." So much for that point. Next, he declares that a military force is still needed in the South; and that, not merely the old posts and garrisons, or one or two larger concentrations, but something in every State of the eleven whose people were in insurrection; so that, even if a trifling force were assigned to each, the total would be something important. "A small military force," says the General, "is required in all the States lately in rebellion." It may be urged that this is but a temporary want, and should not be considered in a plan for general organization. But General GRANT replies that "it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come."

Now, in these two duties alone, General GRANT declares that the whole force proposed by the Senate Bill could be employed. That force would be between 40,000 and 50,000 men. This General GRANT declares to be "the minimum requisite force"—the smallest number we could get along with. A judicious margin might rise several thousands over the Senate Bill, and even then not be excessive. It is not probable, however, that any provision will be made, except for the actual necessities of the present time, as laid down by General GRANT. Many other possible uses might have been urged by General GRANT, as, doubtless, he has well considered them. He might have spoken of the Mormon difficulties—a contest which, postpone it as we like, must sooner or later come; of the problem of conducting the three million of blacks to secured emancipation, and guarding against any more Memphis riots; of the possible secession echoes breaking out in brief reverberation, long after the original sound has died away. Warned by the proverb familiar in all languages—"in peace prepare for war"—he might have spoken of our foreign relations: of the Mexican question; of the many South American warlike questions in which we may become involved; of the Fenian question; the fishery question;

the claims against England; and, to be brief, of the great difficulty—in these times of rapid transportation, when steam has almost bridged the Atlantic, and when we need only pause upon its brink for moral, not for material reasons, like CÆSAR at the petty rivulet of the Rubicon, before we dare to cross it—the difficulty, we say, of keeping ourselves aloof from the affairs of Europe, according to the prescription laid down by the fathers before the age of steam, electricity and Monitors. No countries—not Austria or Spain—are so far aloof from us that we may not some day go to war with them. General GRANT, however, rightly considers that past experience shows we may rely upon Volunteers for any great emergency like foreign war; and he therefore confines himself in his estimates strictly to the duties of a peace establishment.

Finally, General GRANT especially commends the peculiar provision of the Senate Army Bill for a sort of cadre or skeleton organization—that is, one in which the necessary officers will be provided for a large army, but, in time of peace, the number of men will be reduced. There is a maximum and a minimum in the number of private soldiers contemplated by the system, while its officers are suited to either. This is very neatly effected by making the company alone the basis of enlarging or contracting, and, accordingly, secures the advantage of many additional battalions and companies, with but a few thousand additional men. General GRANT says that for the two duties he specifies—guarding routes over the Plains and keeping the Southern States in order—the occupation of a great number of posts is required. For most of these, a small company, provided it has the regular organization, is as good as a large one. Now the Senate Bill, by making the minimum of the company so small, makes the number of companies very large. "It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase, when occasion requires more men. The company is 'the smallest unit of organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency.'" And, beside the advantage of numerous companies for the posts, it adds the element of elasticity, allowing a sudden swelling of the ranks in time of war, without straining or breaking the system. It also gives us always a trained body of officers, large enough to take the field at once with an army of 80,000 men. It may be suggested that the division of a battalion among many small posts might render a second major useful in each infantry regiment.

NAPOLEON has spoken. For weeks all Europe, from London to Constantinople, had been listening with intent ear for some word or sign from the great arbiter of the Continent. But the Emperor cruelly held his peace, in spite of the anxiety of so many nations all awaiting his single decision on the question of war or peace in Europe. The Press of London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and Florence, have been filled with the wild surmises of their respective corps of reporters in Paris, by whom every yawn and shrug of the leader of Europe received a ream-full of interpretations, till a succeeding shrug or yawn overthrew them. On the 6th day of May, the Emperor made the briefest of speeches at Auxerre, in reply to an admirable little address by the Mayor of the town. Every line, word, syllable, of this precious morsel was instantly seized, mumbled, turned inside out, gazed at in every possible light, in every city of Europe and America. Paris and London sniffed war in it; stocks tumbled; panic spread in the Bourse and in Lombard street; the three angry nations of Central Europe greedily read the speech to know whether they were to fight or not, and with whom. A fortnight ago, the transatlantic news from all quarters declared that peace was at hand, and that all difficulties were receiving tranquil adjustment. But the oracle of the Tuileries opened its mouth, and Europe at once swings to the opposite quarter. It is declared that war is certain, because NAPOLEON'S scanty speech had a martial ring in it. Let us boast no longer that in our days there can be no more a one-man power. LOUIS NAPOLEON holds the destinies, not of France alone, but of Europe, always in his hands.

We cannot, however, find in the speech at Auxerre the precise menace of war which has been on all hands discovered there. Whether NAPOLEON has decided or not that this shall be a battle-summer in Europe, it is impossible to predict. He has not disclosed his intent in the Auxerre speech. The key-words are,

"I detest those treaties of 1815, which some parties 'of this day wish to make the sole basis of our foreign policy.' The London papers accept this as a declaration that France will once more press out to its 'natural boundaries,' and will conquer as far as the Rhine. It may be so. But that is not the only possible interpretation. The late debate in the *Corps Legislatif* between M. ROUHER and M. THIERS should be regarded as the immediate occasion of the Emperor's words. M. THIERS, in a brilliant speech, insisted on the treaties of 1815 as the only safe landmarks for France in dealing with European politics. Irritated by this declaration, which was received with applause from the ability of its author, NAPOLEON uttered his 'detestation;' and M. THIERS and his friends are the 'some parties' whom the Emperor doubtless detests quite as heartily as he does the treaties. NAPOLEON has once more struck the right chord. M. THIERS gave him the opportunity he wanted. France curses the treaties of 1815. We do not wonder at the imperial expression of hatred at the work of the Congress of Vienna. NAPOLEON detests it, because it expressly forbade the BONAPARTE family from reassuming the throne. France detests it, because it rudely fixed her frontiers where it liked. The friends of a wise polity detest it, because it fairly hashed up Germany and Italy into a set of petty realms which must despair of broad and strong nationality. Democracy must detest it, because it was concocted in interest of sovereigns, not of peoples. Now, if the treaty of 1815 were not already an *inane nomen*, one might start at the words of NAPOLEON. But it has been repeatedly pushed aside as unsuited to the position which France has fairly won, as the first power in Europe. When NAPOLEON seized the reins, he expressly violated the treaty, and when he annexed Savoy, he expressly violated it. What he means now is, first, perhaps, to rebuke M. THIERS. And, doubtless, there is a deeper meaning—the one which now causes Europe to flutter with anxiety. France will not interfere, merely because Prussia or Italy may violate the treaty of 1815. NAPOLEON will not promise to take part in the promised war (except a part in the spoils of the victor, which he will surely take), but, so far as he is concerned, the game may go on.

STARTLING developments have recently been made in England—startling, at least, to the American Navy—with regard to the economy of fuel and general excellence of performance which is possible in marine engines. Some time ago, the Admiralty offered inducements to the three principal marine-engine builders of Great Britain to construct machinery without regard to expense, but solely with the view of achieving the greatest possible economy of fuel and the greatest possible durability, trustworthiness and accuracy of the component parts. It will be enough to mention to our readers that RANDOLPH & ELDER, of Glasgow, MAUDSLAY & SONS and JOHN PENN & SONS, of London, were the competitors. Those names are known and honored on this side of the Atlantic, as on the other. The competing ships were respectively the *Constance*, *Octavia* and *Arethusa*. The general principles employed in the construction of these engines we find to have been those which are accepted by the profession, and which, as it is needless to add, are the principles discountenanced by our own Steam Bureau, and which it claims to have refuted by the 'dock trials' and by numerous other experiments undertaken on this side of the Atlantic. These experiments are set forth with great voluminousness in the two quarto Steam Blue Books, published by authority of the Navy Department. All the machinery planned by the Steam Bureau is in accordance with the principles there laid down.

Previous to the late grand race from Plymouth to Madeira, the *Constance* and *Octavia* (for the *Arethusa*, being accidentally damaged, could not take part in the preliminary trials) were put in competition with the *Liverpool*, a ship containing steam machinery of the ordinary type, but using steam at a very low measure of expansion. To sum up the matter for the present in general terms, they did the same work as the *Liverpool*, with about half the boiler and half the coal! This they accomplished by using steam not unusually superheated, but with extraordinary measures of expansion. The *Octavia* expanded the steam about six times, and the *Constance* from eight to nine times! The enormous gain attainable by the principles involved in the construction of these ships having been

thus put beyond doubt, it only remained to run the *Constance*, *Arethusa* and *Octavia* against each other. They were run from Plymouth to Madeira—upwards of a thousand knots—in order to see which of the illustrious engineers who had constructed these matchless screw engines had achieved the best results. There was no 'dock trial'—no tying the three racers to wharves—to ascertain their character. The conditions imposed were those of actual service. The *Constance* came in the winner by long odds. But most extraordinary results were evinced by all. The *Constance*, taking the mean consumption of fuel through the whole distance run, consumed actually but little over two pounds per hour per horse-power. When it is remembered that this was achieved under the conditions of actual service—such as cleaning fires, and the disturbance in operating fires which is entailed by encountering bad weather (for they experienced bad weather)—the result is something marvellous, prodigious, perhaps unparalleled. The economy in the *Octavia* and *Arethusa* was wonderfully marked, though somewhat less so than that of the *Constance*.

The great inquiry now is with regard to the principles upon which the machinery of the *Constance* was constructed, and the principles in which she differed from the practice of our Steam Bureau. The *Constance* was fitted with a pair of double-cylinder engines, so arranged as to expand the steam upward of nine times! Now, the double-cylinder engines were unequivocally condemned by name in the second volume of the Steam Blue Book. Let us look at some facts. The *Juniata* class of our screw ships has 275 square feet of grate surface, and develops, at maximum, according to the official report of the Chief of the Steam Bureau to the Naval Committee, 1,304 horse-power—a power which, we need not add, has very naturally not been practically attained. We find that the *Constance*, with about 250 square feet of grate surface, develops upward of 2,200 horse-power! One ship with a unit of coal, gets only 1,304 horse-power and the other, with the same unit, obtains upward of 2,200. No comment is necessary. Finally, we see the identical principles which poor DICKERSON attempted to carry out with his *Algonquin* and *Idaho* sustained and triumphantly established by the most famous, eminent, and thorough engineers in all Great Britain.

SECRETARY SEWARD, the MARK TAPLEY of American statesmen, has been 'coming out strong and 'jolly again,' among his fellow-townsmen, or, as he usually calls them, 'my good friends.' When, in these troublous times of bitter dissensions, one hears the Premier's dulcet strains in Western New York, it is impossible not to feel that sweet Auburn must be, at least while the orator is speaking, by far the loveliest village of the plain. It is really a little amusing to see how nicely Mr. SEWARD lets off his gently inspiring speeches on the Auburnians. When state cares permit, and a Washington serenade isn't convenient, the Secretary journeys homeward for the purpose of getting off an address; the faithful committee-men are warned, and stir about; Corning Hall is engaged; the usual machinery is put in operation; our distinguished fellow-townsmen is surprised, tries to avoid speaking, yields to importunity, and, next morning, we have a good, comforting, consoling, elaborated speech put over the wires by telegraph.

Mr. SEWARD's latest effort of this sort is more than usually flowing with milk and honey. It is emulgent with the milk of human kindness. The bees of Hymettus hived no sweeter product. It glows with charity; and is anchored in hope. Last October's address was rather remarkable in this regard, but this one outdoes it. Our MARK TAPLEY finds everything salubrious. There is no trouble in the world—not at all. Congress is all right, the PRESIDENT is all right. Everybody is all right, and is, moreover, in Mr. SEWARD's opinion, a jolly good fellow. He is hopeful of everything. In fact, that is the sum and substance of his conclusion. 'What, then,' he asks, after the usual display of readable and well-knit sophistry, 'what, then, is my conclusion? It is one at least 'that will be permitted to harmonize with my past 'life. I am hopeful—hopeful of the PRESIDENT—'hopeful of the Congress—hopeful of the National 'Union Party—hopeful of the represented States—'hopeful of the unrepresented States—above all 'hopeful of the whole people, and hopeful of the 'continued favor of Almighty God.' Mr. SEWARD

very evidently belongs to the optimistic class of philosophers. He wars against croakers. He is no bringer of unwelcome news. Mr. SEWARD would have been an excellent man for those nations with 'strong 'central governments,' where an unlucky messenger of ill-tidings is instantly bowstrung for his pains. Mr. SEWARD would never run any such danger.

Unhappily, our Premier goes so far in his determination to look on the bright side of things, that he will not always stick at manufacturing a bright side, when there is none there by nature. If he cannot have a silver lining for his cloud, he will make shift with one of pinchbeck. He never apprehends anything but one constant run of good fortune. Like the man who gave his opinion on the deluge, that 'it 'wouldn't be much of a shower,' Mr. SEWARD always predicts the finest of futures for everybody and everything, and scouts the idea of disaster. His fancies become less important when we reflect that it is his own administration of which he so confidently predicts success. Some reflective people apprehend that a quiet political revolution may be hanging over the country—or that we have already entered the cloud—as thorough in substance, though tranquil in demonstration, as the late Rebellion. Mr. SEWARD does not see anything of the kind. He thinks that the best policy is *laissez faire*. If we will let him and friend JOHNSON conduct all this little matter of reconstruction, they will finish it up for us in workmanlike manner. What appears dark to-day he will brighten to-morrow, and if anything is wrong at night, he will make it right in the morning. But, beside the fact that it is palpably Mr. SEWARD's interest to represent that everything is going on well while he holds the helm, his optimism loses value from the laughable mishaps of its previous manifestations. Hopeful as Mr. SEWARD is now, he was ten-fold more so five years ago. Hopeful? He was sure, then. He was sure all through the war that it couldn't last much longer. He had a specially sure thing at the outset, and unceremoniously closed up the Rebellion in sixty or ninety days. Indeed, so astonishingly often has the placid and buoyant Secretary been put out of countenance, in his predictions, by the course of events, that his continued gravity and confidence sometimes appear like irony. Is he not laughing in his sleeve at the credulity of people who come to take down his sweet sops and soporific drugs? There is something almost sublime in the sophistries of his late speech, as there was in the superb coolness of his fallacies of last October. The nonchalance with which he palms off these pretended arguments is indeed astonishing.

Thus, what CAMPBELL sang in the authorized cadence of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' is to Mr. SEWARD daily experience. We admit, however, that in one sense, he has ground for his views. He has the right to be universally hopeful when he looks at the past. Whoever will look at what storms our country has safely weathered, can never doubt her destiny, no matter whom she gets at the helm. All the stupendous mal-administration of BUCHANAN could not wreck it. All the blunders, as bad as the preceding crimes, of Mr. LINCOLN's reign could not get us fatally on the breakers. We conquered the rebellion and gained the great victory, in spite of the failings of the authorities. And so, now, Mr. SEWARD may confidently trust, that even if the present Administration should commit as many errors as its predecessors, it could not alter the destiny of the Republic. That is well-grounded hope.

Efforts are being made to replace the library which was destroyed at Fort Columbus by fire last January. This library was one of the finest in the Army, numbering over two thousand select volumes. It is expected that Congress will make an appropriation to erect another building and procure books. Some liberal gentlemen have already donated several hundred volumes as a nucleus for the formation of the new library. Perhaps there is no military post in the United States where the want of a library is so important as at Governor's Island, and especially at this time, when hundreds of newly-appointed officers are being sent there, previous to joining their regiments, and for instruction. This post being also the general rendezvous for recruits, thousands of soldiers would receive the benefit of the library. The project certainly commends itself to all, and it is hoped will receive the consideration it merits. Contributions of books or funds may be addressed to Colonel J. HAYDEN, U. S. Army, commanding the post.

WE call the attention of our readers to the personal information found under the head of Army Gazette.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Idaho* returned from her trial on last Saturday. *Narragansett*, *Pequot*, *Onesida* and *Iroquois* are still under repairs.

The *De Solo* is now off the Battery, New York, and will shortly go into dock.

The *Winocobi*, from Eastport, arrived at Portland, Me., on the 17th instant.

The *Don* has sailed from New York for Annapolis with recruits for Naval School Ship.

The U. S. steamer *Florida* has sailed from Aspinwall, N. G., for St. Thomas, West Indies.

The Monitor *Squando*, which has been stationed at Charleston, S. C., for some months, left for the North on the 18th instant.

Acting Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson retains command of the South Pacific Squadron, with headquarters at Callao or Valparaiso.

The *South Carolina* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard May 22d (supply vessel to coast squadron), with ordnance stores, etc., last from Key West.

The President has approved the bill to allow to the vice-admiral a secretary with the rank, sea-pay and allowances of a lieutenant in the Navy.

The *Pensacola* is at the Brooklyn Yard, and is still under repairs, being fitted out for flagship North Pacific Squadron. Will go into commission about June 15th.

The members of the Buffalo Board of Trade have procured a new dock to be built for the U. S. revenue steamer *Michigan* near the lookout on the north pier, at an expense of \$300.

Commodore H. K. Thatcher has been appointed to the command of the North Pacific Squadron, with headquarters at San Francisco, and will proceed to that point in about a month hence.

The vessels composing the South Pacific Squadron are, the *Pouahatan*, *Tuscarora*, *Dacotah*, *Nyack*, *Mohongo*, *Waterloo*; those composing, or to compose, the North Pacific Squadron are the *Vanderbilt*, *Saranac*, *Saginaw*, *Comanche*, *St. Mary's* and *Lackawanna*.

Ticonderoga, Captain Steedman, was at Marseilles, April 24th, and at Toulon April 26th. The *Colorado* was expected at the last-named port about May 15th, for the purpose of using the public dock in correcting a slight injury to her propeller shaft-bearings.

Ashuelot, Commander Febiger, will sail from Boston the latter part of May for St. John, N. F., to join the *Miantonomoh* and *Augusta*, and will accompany those vessels a part of the way across the Atlantic. She will then continue her voyage to the coast of China, to join the Asiatic Squadron.

The *Miantonomoh*, accompanied by the *Augusta*, is to convey to Cronstadt Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, who has been selected to bear to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress, congratulating his Imperial Majesty on his recent escape from assassination. After performing this service the *Miantonomoh*, with her consort, is to join the European Squadron, and is to be shown in the principal ports of Europe.

The revenue cutter *S. P. Chase* has arrived at Oswego from Ogdensburg. She is said to be the best vessel of her class on the lakes being built for ocean service. She is propelled by an engine of 500 horse-power, having a 48-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. She made 75 miles against the current of the St. Lawrence in five hours. The *Chase* is rated for five guns, but now carries three—two 24-pound brass howitzers and a 30-pound Parrott-gun. She is commanded by Captain Stephen Cornell.

The following orders and changes have recently been announced in the Marine Corps: Captain D. M. Cohen relieved from the Pacific Squadron and report at New York Barracks. First Lieutenant Bartlett, detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, and ordered to the United States steamer *Chattanooga*, at Philadelphia. First Lieutenant H. O. Cockburn, detached from headquarters at Washington, and ordered to proceed to Chicago, and establish a marine recruiting rendezvous for the Western States.

The members of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, have forwarded a petition to the Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that a revenue cutter be stationed at that point during the present season. The reasons for the application are, that vessels are more likely to need assistance there than elsewhere on Lake Erie—that the shores of Niagara River and Lake Erie at that point, and for twenty miles west, are the principal theatres for smuggling in that region, and hence a cutter would better protect the revenue there than if stationed higher up the Lakes.

The following is a correct list of officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*: Commander, William Reynolds; Lieutenant Commander, George H. Perkins; Lieutenant, Edward A. Walker; Acting Masters, E. A. Rodrick, A. K. Jones, Henry W. Hand; Acting Ensigns, William H. Hand, Orlando Roberts; Surgeon, Stephen D. Kennedy; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. M. Reber; Paymaster, Edward May; Chief Engineer, Philip G. Peltz; Second Lieutenant Marines, Wm. B. Murray; Midshipmen, George C. Reiter, William W. Mead, E. S. Houston, S. A. Kingsley; First Assistant Engineer, James S. Vanclain; Second Assistant Engineers, P. S. Cooper, A. H. Price, C. J. McConnell, T. M. Jones; Third Assistant Engineer, J. K. Stevenson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, H. Whitworth; Boatswain, William P. Burke; Carpenter, Thomas McGlone; Captain's clerk, George W. Lendering.

The U. S. steamer *Chattanooga* (first rate) went into commission off Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, at 4 p. m., May 16, 1866. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, J. C. McKinstry; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, James H. Gilles; Surgeon, R. T. Maccome; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Chief Engineer, G. V. Bright; Lieutenant and Navigator, G. M. Bache; Lieutenants, F. Rogers, A. H. McCormick, F. J. Naile, W. Abbott; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. P. Babcock; First Lieuten-

ant Marines, H. A. Bartlett; Assistant Surgeon, H. N. Beaumont; First Assistant Engineers, A. H. Able, G. W. Melville; Second Assistant Engineers, G. M. Guerra, J. Wilson, D. M. Fulmer; Third Assistant Engineers, R. D. Taylor, F. C. Burchard, E. M. Clark; Midshipmen, C. H. Black, C. D. Griswold, G. M. Hunter, G. Talcott, S. P. Baird, A. S. Snow, F. H. Parker, T. P. Wilson, A. H. Vail, T. Perry, C. H. Stockton, J. K. P. Raysdale; Sailmaker, S. Tatem; Boatswain, J. A. Selmer; Carpenter, H. J. Griffiths; Paymaster's Clerk, J. S. Simpson; Captain's Clerk, H. A. Maccomb. It is expected that the *Chattanooga* will go on her trial trip this week. Her final destination is not known at present.

Wachusett, last heard from at Lisbon, has been ordered to Boston. The following is the list of those who died of fever on board that vessel: B. Vreeland, Surgeon, March 20, 1866; J. Hooper, Second Assistant Engineer, March 18, 1866; J. A. Bullard, Second Assistant Engineer, March 22, 1866; E. R. Tyson, Third Assistant Engineer, March 23, 1866; R. Edwards, Third Assistant Engineer, March 23, 1866; S. Davis, Mate, March 21, 1866; S. Paine, Mate, March 28, 1866; J. M. Brower, Ship's Corporal, March 20, 1866; W. H. Human, Seaman, March 20, 1866; J. A. Kendall, Landsman, March 20, 1866; A. Donald, First class Boy, March 18, 1866; J. Bowen, Ordinary Seaman, March 21, 1866; Geo. Reardon, Coal Heaver, March 25, 1866; M. Dirgan, Coal heaver, March 22, 1866.

There are but two other vessels of the *Monadnock* class in our Navy (the *Miantonomoh* and the *Agamenticus*). There are forty-seven iron-clads of different classes laid up in ordinary at the various naval stations, while there are fifteen building, among which is the *Dunderberg*. The majority of the vessels laid up in ordinary were in service during the late war, and could be placed in sea-going order in a few weeks, if required. The iron-clads in commission and performing active service, are the *Monadnock*, now in the Pacific; the *Miantonomoh*, on her way to Eastport, Maine, and the *Squando*, at Charleston, South Carolina. The following is an accurate list of the iron-clads laid up in ordinary:

Laid up at Washington—*Casco*, *Chino*, *Mahopac*, *Montauk*, *Saugus*, *Stonewall* and *Tonaconda*.

Laid up at New York—*Onondaga* and *Roanoke*.

Laid up at League Island—*Atlanta*, *Canonius*, *Catskill*, *Cohaes*, *Dictator*, *Koka*, *Lehigh*, *Modoc*, *Nahant*, *Nantucket*, *Napa*, *Nanbu*, *Nauaset*, *New Ironsides*, *Passaic*, *Sagammon*, *Suncook*, *Wassaw* and *Yazoo*.

Laid up at Boston—*Agamenticus*, *Shawnee* and *Wassuc*.

Laid up at Norfolk—*Albemarle*, *Columbia* and *Texas*.

Laid up at New Orleans—*Catawaba*, *Manayunk*, *Neosho*, *Oneota*, *Chickasaw*, *Choctaw*, *Cincinnati*, *Kickapoo*, *Lafayette*, *Manhattan*, *Oauge*, *Tennessee* and *Winnebago*.

The Light-house Board give the following notices to mariners:

Charleston Harbor, S. C.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after May 7, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house on Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. The light is by a lens of the sixth (6th) order, showing a fixed red light in a lantern painted black. The tower is colored yellow, 36 feet from base to focal plane, and 41 feet high above sea level. Latitude 32 deg. 46 min. 27 sec. N., longitude 79 deg. 34 min. 27 sec. West.

Mediterranean—Coast of Syria.—Alteration of Tripoli Light.—Information has been received at this office that the light on Ramkin Islet, off Tripoli, on the coast of Syria, has been altered from a red to a fixed white light, visible in clear weather from a distance of ten miles.

Black Sea—River Bug.—Fixed Light on Sievers Spit.—The Imperial Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg has given notice that, during the navigation of 1866, a light will be established on the extremity of Sievers or Sievers Spit—Koca Cubec—on the left bank of the River Bug. The light will be a fixed white light, showing over an arc of 180 deg. between the bearings of N. N. E. 2-3 E. and S. S. W. 2-3 W. It will be elevated 29 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of six miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by a lens of the sixth order, and will be hoisted on a mast. [All bearings are magnetic. Variations 1 deg. 35 min. West in 1866].

North America—West Coast.—Light-vessel at entrance to Fraser River.—Official notice has been received that a light-vessel has recently been established at the Sand Heads, entrance to Fraser River, British Columbia. The light is a fixed white light, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eleven miles. The vessel is painted red, with the words South Sand Head in white letters of two feet in length on her sides, has two masts, and carries at the main a skeleton ball five feet in diameter. A bell is sounded in foggy weather. She lies in lat. 49 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. N., long. 123 deg. 17 min. 16 sec. west of Greenwich, in ten fathoms water, with Garry point bearing N. by E. 3-4 E. easterly, distant 5-10 miles; North Sand Head buoy N. N. W. 3-4 W. 7 cables; and the South Sand Head buoy E. N. E. 2 cables. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 22 deg. 35 min. East in 1866].

The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer of the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*, dated Macao, March, 1866:

We arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th inst., after a long and varied cruise, having visited the West Indies, the African islands of Cape Verde, and the coast of South America. Thence we crossed the Atlantic for the third time, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. We have traversed 27,000 miles—mostly under sail alone; and, as the *Wachusett* is emphatically a steamer, her sails being only auxiliary and very small for a vessel of over 1,000 tons, I think we have done pretty well under canvas. The newspapers have talked much of Navy steamers being failures. The *Wachusett* can make twelve knots (14 miles) in comparatively smooth water at sea. And any one who has seen much of steamers at sea will tell you that that is great speed. In the calms of the Equator she steamed from 5 to 5 1-2 knots per hour on eight tons of coal per diem; which is pretty economical running for a vessel of her size. Steaming up the China Sea against the N. E. Monsoon—wind, current and sea dead against us—we averaged 100 nautical miles a day on a consumption of from 10 to 12 tons of coal. Except very rarely, I have used only one boiler when steaming, finding that sufficient for economical steaming—even in the teeth of the N. E. Monsoon. Speaking of 100 miles a day, I mean made good over the ground by observation. One day, however, when the opposing forces were very strong, we made good only 62 miles (nautical) on 12 tons of coal. And I doubt not—that is, I have reason to believe—most of our full-power Navy steamers can do as well. The cries of "failure" proceed generally from interested and disappointed persons, and are echoed usually by well-meaning people, who know but little of what they speak.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE ROGERS.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
At Sea, May 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 27th of April, the Spanish Admiral, MENDEZ NUNEZ, addressed a letter to the diplomatic corps in Lima, declaring that the port of Callao was blockaded from that date. Also another justifying the course of Spain, and announcing that he should give neutral inhabitants four days to remove their persons and property previous to the bombardment of the city on the 30th day of April. Admiral PEARSON anchored our men-of-war out of gunshot of the fortifications of Callao. Merchant vessels had some days before taken up positions out of the way of hostile operations. It was thought that the attack would commence on the 1st of May, when the time expired given to neutrals for removal; but on the 2d of May, about 10 o'clock A. M., the Spanish fleet got under way. Some time was spent in dressing their lines, and about 11 o'clock the squadron moved in two directions to attack the defences of Callao. The first division under Admiral NUNEZ, consisting of the iron-clad *Numanzia*, of 7,000 tons burden, with the frigates *Bianca* and *Resolution*, moved along the San Carenzo Island to attack the batteries on the south side of Callao, while the frigates *Villa de Madrid*, *Berenguela* and *Alamanza* passing in front of the national and merchant vessels anchored in the bay, steamed at first slowly toward the Peruvian batteries on the north side of the city. As these vessels approached they accelerated their speed and ran swiftly into position. At 12 3-4 o'clock the first gun was fired, I thought, from the *Numanzia*, quickly followed by two from the battery on the south side. The Spanish fleet carried about 240 guns, mostly 32-pounders. The *Numanzia* was armed with 68-pounders, as was also the three-gun corvette *Vinedora*, which was held in reserve to tow if necessary, and also, I presume, to cover the transports.

The Peruvian batteries numbered in the aggregate 45 guns, five of them 450-pounders (Blakeley's), and four Armstrong guns, 300-pounders, mounted on the top of iron turrets. The rest were 32-pounders. Sand bags were extensively used in making the battery, to which were added brick masonry and some of adobe. The firing soon became of a warm character. About 10 o'clock the *Villa de Madrid* set her jib and try-sails and ran out of the fight. She made signals and was taken in tow by the *Vinedora*, with steam escaping abundantly below. She was soon followed by the *Revenjuda*, listed over to one side and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired a puff of black dust had shot out at her water line, on the side away from the battery. A ball had gone through her coal bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. We saw men over the side attempting to protect with canvas the ragged hole, which seemed some two feet square.

The *Alamanza* moved to join the First Division, engaged with the Southern batteries. The *Resolution* and *Bianca* at about 2.30 steamed away from the Southern Division, leaving the *Alamanza* and the *Numanzia* still engaged. These vessels drew off at 15 minutes before one o'clock, the Peruvians firing after them as long as their guns could reach them. The actions brought under way by the Spaniards were urged on both sides with courage and persistency. The Peruvian guns, which were all on barbette, never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only left off when their ammunition was exhausted. The killed and wounded in the batteries were said to number 80. In one of the iron-clad batteries a shell exploded, igniting other powder and disabling the guns. By this explosion Senor GALVEZ, the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in power, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss will prove a serious one to the country. His Excellency, the Dictator, is said to have been everywhere in the thickest of the fight animating, encouraging and directing the Peruvian batteries. I do not know the damage done to the Spanish fleet, but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spaniards we thought did not go very near the batteries, many of their shots falling into the water. The presence of the torpedoes may have inspired caution. On coming away from a farewell visit, Admiral PEARSON picked up one floating adrift near our vessels. It was a red keg, containing about 50 pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached inside to the arrangement for explosion by a galvanic battery. The Senior Surgeon, Dr. PECK, was sent to the *Villa de Madrid* and *Berenguela* as soon as they anchored, with offers of assistance. His services were accepted by the Surgeon of the *Villa de Madrid*, but on board the *Berenguela* the officers gathered around him at the gangway and said they were deeply grateful, but needed no help. When the *Numanzia* anchored, Dr. JOHNSON was sent on board, while Dr. PECK, who had returned to the *Vanderbilt*, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians. I was sorry to learn through Dr. JOHNSON that Admiral NUNEZ had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs and sides. The doctor was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I apprehend he has been seriously hurt.

The Peruvian batteries were but little injured. The authorities on shore were confident on the morning following the bombardment they would be better prepared than at the first to resist an attack. There were two iron-clad vessels on the side of the Peruvians—one the Monitor *Loa*, with a single gun, a 68-pounder, in a turret, and one, the *Vittoria*, built in the shape of the Confederate iron-clads, covered with railroad iron and having a 68-pounder at each end. The Monitor was struck ten times, but received no damage. I do not know how the other fared. There were several small men-of-war, but their artillery was too light to be used, and they were secured in the Mole. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary Navy.

Second Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is the Post Treasurer at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

ARMY GAZETTE.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Samuel A. Foster, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, November 23, 1865.
 Captain Frederick W. Clemons, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, November 23, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Charles H. Babcock, Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 195th Ohio Volunteers, December 26, 1865.
 Captain Frederick W. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 2, 1866.
 Captain Leonard P. Bureau, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 27, 1865.
 Captain George W. Murphy, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 27, 1865.
 Captain C. F. Lovelace, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 27, 1865.
 Captain Charles H. Toll, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 4, 1866.
 Captain J. Lamoreau, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 26, 1865.
 Captain John W. Mott, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 2, 1866.
 Captain E. B. Harlan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. S. Lealie, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Bluford Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. S. Montgomery, of the 1st New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James F. Bradley, of the 102d U. S. colored troops, September 30, 1865.
 Captain Orion W. Bennett, of the 102d U. S. colored troops, September 30, 1865.
 Brevet Captain John Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain William Taylor, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Thorndike D. Hodges, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John Tyler, of the 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain C. O. Bruton, of the 22d New York cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William M. Boone, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James P. Hart, of the 3d Provisional Pennsylvania cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. P. Fisk, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Robert M. Woods, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, and Assistant Commissary of Musters, 4th Division 17th Army Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain John Jones, First Lieutenant in the 7th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain William P. Shreve, First Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. sharpshooters, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James T. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, September 20, 1865.
 Captain Sylvester Bagg, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, November 22, 1865.
 Captain Horace B. Fitch, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, November 22, 1865.
 Brevet Captain George A. Bruce, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Jacob H. Bristol, of the 12th West Virginia light artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Alexander C. Moore, of the 1st West Virginia light artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James W. Farrington, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, December 30, 1865.
 Captain J. M. Southworth, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, December 30, 1865.
 Captain James S. Van Fatten, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 30, 1865.
 Captain T. Frank Crandon, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 30, 1865.
 Captain Charles Hitchcock, of the 153d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Edwin C. Lovell, of the 153d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. H. Long, of the 12th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, December 12, 1865.
 Captain William A. Kobbe, of the 178th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John J. Knox, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain John Jones, First Lieutenant in the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain G. W. Hammarly, First Lieutenant in the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 13, 1865.
 Captain William F. Hall, of the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain E. C. Hatton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William M. Ferry, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Henry H. Foster, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William H. Dunbar, of the 48th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. W. Dillenbeck, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. T. Corbin, of the 13th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Alden H. Comstock, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 23, 1865.
 Captain M. S. Crosswell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain E. B. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Le Roy E. Baldwin, of the 30th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. K. Bush, of the 12th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Levi T. Griffin, of the 4th Michigan cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Dwight Frazer, of the 128th Indiana Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George R. Fearing, Additional Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph A. Green, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, October 30, 1865.
 Captain George C. Gordon, of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph Rudolph, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 6, 1866.
 Assistant Surgeon James H. Armsby, U. S. Volunteers, January 11, 1866.
 Captain Samuel C. Glover, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 9, 1866.
 Captain H. L. Carver, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 14, 1865.
 Captain George P. Webster, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 13, 1865.
 Captain A. H. Nickerson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Edgar Seely, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 5, 1866.

Captain F. C. Von Shirock, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John R. Rowser, of the 6th Maryland Volunteers, January 13, 1866.
 Brevet Captain R. P. Strong, First Lieutenant Signal Corps United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Edward E. Root, of the 3d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Edwin P. Walker, of the 89th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Samuel C. Comstock, of the 89th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William Stewart, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles F. Taggart, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph P. Reel, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George S. Kleckner, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Daniel Cronemiller, of the 74th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John M. Schermerhorn, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Christopher T. Dunham, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Albert Bliss, Jr., of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William Reitzell, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Philip H. Arno, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Frederick Krumme, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Henry Burrell, of the 142d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles A. Williams, of the 11th Missouri cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Orton Ingersoll, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John D. Crabtree, of the 3d Missouri cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James P. Davis, of the 26th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph Clingman, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Silas S. Soule, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Gilbert E. Winters, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William H. Bailhache, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. W. Sheldon, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 12, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Charles H. Babcock, Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 195th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain R. L. Kilpatrick, of the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. Whitney, of the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Augustus Ward, of the 17th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain B. B. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain C. F. Middleton, of the 8th regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain L. P. Plummer, of the 13th U. S. colored heavy artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Garrett Nagle, of the 7th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John B. Nixon, of the 17th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Henry T. Wallace, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Hugh Neill, of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Mark Walker, of the 214th Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Frederick Crain, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 2, 1865.
 Captain F. F. Graves, of the 114th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Isaac C. Hart, of the 2d U. S. colored troops, December 2, 1865.
 Captain Edwin Hughes, of the 2d U. S. colored troops, December 2, 1865.
 Captain William W. Moseley, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, March 19, 1865.
 Captain John C. Douglass, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. W. Chamberlain, of the 113th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Theron E. Hall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Oliver S. Matthews, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Crawford Allen, Jr., of the ——— Rhode Island light artillery, April 2, 1865.
 Captain L. N. Sawyer, of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, April 2, 1865.
 Captain W. S. Howe, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Andrew J. Mackay, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain S. Lockwood Brown, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George V. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George D. Wise, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Richard N. Batchelder, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph F. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James Gleason, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles B. Whittemore, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain H. M. Whittlesey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Rodolphus Kent, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, August 18, 1865.
 Captain Edward Dale, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 17, 1866.
 Captain R. Hawthorn, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 14, 1866.
 Captain G. W. Roby, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 15, 1866.
 Captain G. S. Roper, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 14, 1866.
 Captain John R. Thompson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 14, 1866.
 Captain Edward P. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 19, 1866.
 Captain Arthur H. Chevalier, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 23, 1866.
 Captain E. S. Jones, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 23, 1866.
 Captain R. B. Edwards, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 8, 1866.
 Captain Francis De Wit, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 8, 1866.
 Captain T. H. Burrell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 4, 1866.
 Captain William M. Jones, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 4, 1866.
 Captain Charles F. Hoyt, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, February 13, 1866.
 Captain Theodore McGowan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, February 13, 1866.
 Captain Orlando J. Hopkins, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 1, 1865.
 Captain William S. Hubbard, of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. W. De Forest, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain Henry C. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865.

Captain John Jones, of the 193d New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain N. B. Lucas, of the 18th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John W. Hicks, of the 9th regiment, 1st Army Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James H. Rice, of the 5th regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William L. Vanderlip, of the 14th regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain E. M. Carpenter, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain David Foster, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William R. Bourne, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Edward Knoble, of the 21st Kentucky Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles A. Booth, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain S. G. Willanow, of the 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. Murray Hoag, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Frank Wells, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Louis Beckwith, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Newton W. Perkins, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Abner N. Steery, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Syria M. Budlong, of the 45th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Simon B. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William W. McCammon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain J. T. Brown, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Micah S. Crosswell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, January 13, 1866.
 Captain Grove L. Heaton, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 27, 1866.
 Brevet Captain Joseph Wagner, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 9th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John McMurray, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, December 22, 1865.
 Captain John H. Jennings, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, February 1, 1866.
 Captain Amos F. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, February 1, 1866.
 Captain Rufus K. Case, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, February 1, 1866.
 Captain Ferdinand Shaw, Commissary of Subsistence, February 3, 1866.
 Captain John K. Pollock, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Benjamin G. Blourey, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Captain George H. Burnett, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Captain Theodore F. Clarkson, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Assistant Surgeon Moses Evans, U. S. Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Captain R. M. A. Hawk, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Captain Samuel S. Dunn, of the 52d Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Brevet Captain A. V. Bohn, First Lieutenant of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, June 20, 1865.
 Captain William L. Ryan, of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John S. Cooke, of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain M. P. Palmer, of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William H. Judd, of the 31st Missouri Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Lee Carper, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Robert E. Ellerbeck, of the 22d New York cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain F. A. Whitney, of the 9th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John Fitzpatrick, of the 13th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John Stewart, of the 51st New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Frank M. Thornton, of the 18th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William H. H. Goodrell, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James H. Wood, of the 4th New York artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain George H. Harries, of the 9th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James M. Ball, of the 3d colored heavy artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James F. Fitts, of the 14th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain John Stocum, of the 180th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Benjamin F. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. H. Remington, of the 1st regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain D. J. Downing, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Vespasian Warner, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Craig Wadsworth, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 13, 1865.
 Captain James A. Swaine, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Robert C. Perry, of the 7th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain William Burns, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William A. Poillon, of the 68th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1865.
 Captain H. B. Teeter, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain A. W. Sheldon, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Leander C. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles H. Dean, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain H. P. Wade, of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain R. P. Crawford, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Thomas J. Kerr, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Prentiss M. Fogler, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Joseph S. Land, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain G. S. Hubbard, of the 88th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain E. P. Grosvenor, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Robert G. Dyhrenforth, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain J. W. McMurray, of the 1st Missouri light artillery, March 13, 1865.
 Captain William D. Hubbard, of the 15th Missouri cavalry, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Alexander M. Cumming, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Brevet Captain William Baldwin, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1865.
 Captain Charles W. Kepler, of the 13th Iowa Volunteers, March 13, 1865.
 Captain G. H. Kneeland, of the 4th Indiana cavalry, April 2, 1865.

(To be continued.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1866.

General Orders No 30.

Details of officers for Recruiting Service will, for the ensuing two years, or until further orders, be as follows, viz.:
From each regiment of cavalry and artillery, three officers.
From each of the first ten regiments of infantry, two officers.
From each of the nine new, or three-battalion, regiments of infantry, six officers.

Not more than one captain will be detailed from each of the regiments of artillery and cavalry, and the ten old infantry regiments; nor more than one captain from each battalion of the nine new regiments. Commanding officers of the nine new regiments will equalize the details between the battalions of their regiments.

Regimental commanders will select the officers to be detailed, and order them to report by the 1st of September next; those from the cavalry regiments, to Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. Cavalry, Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; those from the artillery and infantry regiments, to Brevet Brigadier-General D. Butterfield, Colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, at New York City.

All officers now on Recruiting Service will be relieved by those detailed under this order, and ordered to join their respective regiments. Should the services of any of the relieved officers be required to conduct recruits to the Departments in which their companies may be serving, the Superintendents will give the necessary orders accordingly.

So far as practicable, selections for the above details will be made from officers who have served longest in the field during the war.

By command of Adjutant-General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIST OF OFFICERS STATIONED AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The following officers are stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor:

Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, Major 10th infantry, commanding post;
Brevet Colonel Brown, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major J. S. Casey, Captain 5th infantry; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Conrad, Captain 2d infantry; Brevet Major R. H. Offley, Captain 1st infantry; Brevet Captain E. A. Ellsworth, 11th infantry; First Lieutenant J. Williams, 15th infantry; First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, 5th artillery; First Lieutenant Theodore Kendal, 15th infantry.

The following is a list of the recently appointed officers of the Regular Army who have reported at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Those who have not been ordered to their regiments are on duty at the post:

Second Lieutenant J. H. Howell, 2d artillery; Second Lieutenant C. H. Sheppard, 9th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. L. Mast, 2d artillery; Second Lieutenant C. E. Dibble, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant C. E. Jewett, 10th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant J. Cooley, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant W. H. King, 10th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Gallagher, 14th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. D. Blaker, 9th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Dugan, 5th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant B. F. Kier, 2d artillery, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant J. Madigan, 1st cavalry; Second Lieutenant G. W. Wood, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant J. L. Jack, 14th infantry; Second Lieutenant C. B. Western, 14th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Bradley, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant J. W. Thomas, 3d infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant Mott Hooten, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gillett, 2d artillery; Second Lieutenant Lewis P. Derby, 14th infantry; Second Lieutenant Stanley A. Brown, 3d infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Second Lieutenant Geo. M. Templeton, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant P. M. Skinner, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Eli L. Higgins, 2d artillery; Lieutenant Alexander H. Wanda, 18th infantry; Lieutenant John A. Schwartz, 10th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Martin O. Coddling, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Samuel McConille, 14th infantry; Lieutenant Chas. L. Davis, 10th infantry; Lieutenant Edw. L. Randall, 5th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Louis R. Stelle, 14th infantry; Lieutenant Henry H. Link, 18th infantry; Lieutenant Gustavus A. Heselberger, 3d infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant P. M. Thorne, 13th infantry; Lieutenant Wm. S. McAskey, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Oliver B. Liddell, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Andrew N. Canfield, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, 2d artillery; Lieutenant Otis W. Pollock, 14th infantry; Lieutenant James J. Ennis, 3d cavalry; Lieutenant Wm. J. Beedy, 13th infantry; Lieutenant James T. McGuiness, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Geo. W. Ohlson, 14th infantry; Lieutenant John F. Lewis, 14th infantry; Lieutenant W. D. F. Landon, 18th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant F. E. Camp, 14th infantry; Lieutenant Philip H. Ellis, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant Richard J. Eskridge, 14th infantry; Lieutenant John M. Green, 13th infantry, gone to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

OFFICERS STATIONED AT HART'S ISLAND.

The following is a list of the officers stationed at Hart's Island, New York Harbor:

A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel 17th U. S. infantry and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army
J. F. Grimes, Captain of 17th U. S. infantry, and Brevet Major U. S. Army

George Lancaster, First Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Sumner H. Lincoln, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Henry H. Humphreys, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Robert S. Oliver, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
John W. Eckles, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Wm. M. Van Horn, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
John B. Engle, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Hamilton C. Peterson, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Edwin O. Gibson, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry, Syracuse, N. Y., recruiting service. Relieved First Lieutenant George Lancaster about a week since.

Adam G. Malloy, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Joel P. Kirkman, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry, Elmira, N. Y., on recruiting service.

Wm. W. Clemens, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Wm. H. W. Krebs, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
Thomas G. Troxal, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.

Arthur McArthur, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
G. H. Cram, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.

P. Stevens, Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. infantry.
H. E. Brown, Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army—Post Surgeon.

A. C. Payne, Captain 6th Independent Company Veteran Reserve Corps.

Frederick Seymour, Second Lieutenant 6th Independent Company Veteran Reserve Corps.

Geo. H. Watts, First Lieutenant, 6th Independent Company, A. A. P. Co. M.

ASSIGNED.

Ordinance Sergeant Patrick Mutholland, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and ordered to Fort Hale, Conn.

Ordinance Sergeant Richard Moore, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Hale, Conn., and ordered to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Ordinance Sergeant John Chambers, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Washington Arsenal, and ordered to duty at Fort Miller, Marblehead, Mass.

Ordinance Sergeant John O'Hara, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Marshall, Md., and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Hooker, Commanding Department of the East, at New York City, for assignment to duty at Fort Miller, Marblehead, Mass. S. O. No. 238, A. G. O., May 12, 1866.

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of Special Order No. 231 of May 16, 1866, from this office, as relieves Ordinance Sergeant John Chambers, U. S. Army, from

duty at Washington Arsenal, D. C., and directs him to report to Major-General Hooker for assignment to duty at Fort Miller, Marblehead, Mass., is revoked, and he will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty at that post. S. O. No. 238, A. G. O., May 19, 1866.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED.

Private James Dewall, Company E, Second battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Hospital Steward U. S. Army, and ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of Columbia, for assignment to duty.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Brevet Major Charles C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, May 16.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 15.—Acting Carpenter Thomas McGlone, to the *Lackawanna*.
MAY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander William D. Whiting to temporary duty in the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York.
Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, to temporary duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Gunner George P. Cushman, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

MAY 18.—Assistant Paymaster George W. Beaman, to the *Marion*.
Paymaster B. J. Cahoon, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*.

MAY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Stone, ordered to New Orleans, La., for duty in charge of iron-clads at that place.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. Breaker, to the *Monongahela*.
Assistant Paymaster A. McC. Bishop for duty at Bay Point, S. C.
Second Assistant Engineer Frederick L. Miller, orders of May 10th to the *Idaho* revoked, and ordered to duty on board the *Challenger*.

DETACHED.

MAY 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Stein, from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 16.—Ensign Bobley D. Evans, from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Montanmore*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. K. Scofield, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Augusta*.

First Assistant Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant R. H. Lamson, from the *Colorado*, and ordered home.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Stone, from the command of the *Port Royal*, and waiting orders.

Gunner Peter Barrett, from the *U. S. Fish Hawk*, and waiting orders.

MAY 18.—Paymaster Charles C. Upham, from the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

MAY 19.—First Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, from the *Monongahela*, and granted sick leave.

Commander J. C. Williamson, from iron-clad duty at New Orleans, and ordered to return North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 18.—Ensign John Peggam, of Bristol, R. I.
MAY 19.—Second Assistant Engineer John Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pa.

GRANTED LEAVE.

MAY 19.—Professor M. H. Beecher, of the Observatory at Washington, granted leave for six months on account of ill health.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 14.—Acting Ensign A. H. Berry, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

MAY 18.—Acting Ensign C. A. Gallishan, to the *Newbern*.
Mates L. D. Rodocanachi, Alonzo M. Rivers, Henry D. Oler and C. F. Farrington, to the Naval Academy.

MAY 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant N. M. Dyer, to report to Bureau of Navigation on the 1st proximo for such duty as may be assigned him.

DETACHED.

MAY 14.—Acting Gunner Robert Knox, from the *Mahaska*, and granted leave.

MAY 15.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles E. Boggs, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Adrian Phillips, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

MAY 16.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank K. Moore, from the *Port Royal*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Master Thomas M. Gardner, Acting Third Assistant Engineers T. Benton Brown, J. P. Matthews and Conrad Brill, from the *Port Royal*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William H. Summers, Acting Ensign F. S. Hopkins, Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, Mate E. V. Tyson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. V. Stillings, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Tennant, from the *Port Royal*, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Frederick W. Hathaway, from the *Jasmine*, and granted leave.

MAY 18.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas Carstairs, from the *Marion*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John L. Pearce and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Fiehl, from the *Trinitia*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Allen and John Reusch, from the *Trinitia*, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John S. Watson, from the *Comanagh*, and granted leave.

APPOINTED.

MAY 17.—Charles Courtney, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Potomac*.
William L. Howarth, Acting Master, and ordered to command the *Squadron*.

MAY 18.—Charles Hall, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Don*.
John E. Sweeney, Mate, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Henry Pease, Jr., Acting Master, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Scollay Parker, of steamer *Fucca*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MAY 15.—Mate Eugene Coleman, of the *Chickopee*.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The following named persons have been appointed to witness the annual examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on the 1st of June next:

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New York City; Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Canonsburg, Pa.; Rev. J. Pinckney Mitchell, D. D., Rogersville, Tenn.; Hon. J. Y. Scannon, Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Dunbar, Esq., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 16.—The order discharging Acting Ensign John P. Jones is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to duty with Commander E. T. Nichols, Navigation Office, at the Navy Yard, New York.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Maies, May 15.
Acting Master W. A. Mills, May 18.

Acting Ensign F. H. Phipps, May 12.
Mate William Welch, May 15.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Marcelino Villazon, May 10.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 19, 1866:

Charles Cico, landsman, May 5, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
John B. McFarland, musician, M. C., April 12, Uniontown, Md.

John Kidwell, musician, M. C., May 10, Marine Hospital, Washington.

B. Vreeland, surgeon, March 20, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

J. Hoopes, second assistant engineer, March 18, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

J. A. Bullard, second assistant engineer, March 22, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

R. Edwards, third assistant engineer, March 23, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

E. R. Tyson, third assistant engineer, March 23, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

S. Davis, mate, March 21, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

S. Paine, mate, March 28, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

J. M. Brewer, ship's corporal, March 20, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

W. H. Sluman, seaman, March 20, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

J. A. Kendall, landsman, March 20, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

A. Donald, first-class boy, March 18, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

J. Bowen, ordinary seaman, March 21, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

George Reardon, coal-heaver, March 25, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

M. Dirgan, coal-heaver, March 22, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

William Smith, ordinary seaman, March 31, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*.

Charles S. Glass, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, March 20, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Thomas Small, landsman, May 1, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

James Johnson, landsman, May 8, U. S. steamer *Mercury*.

THE NAVAL PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a copy of the bill passed by Congress reorganizing the Pay Department of the Navy:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall consist of eighty paymasters, forty passed assistant paymasters, and thirty assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters, and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters, and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have not heretofore been appointed and commissioned as assistant paymasters, and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of assistant paymasters when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters as aforesaid; subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and that their annual pay shall be, at sea, fifteen hundred dollars; on other duty, fourteen hundred dollars; on leave or waiting orders, twelve hundred dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 14.—The Board of Medical Examiners at Boston, Mass., is hereby dissolved.

MAY 15.—A Board of Naval Surgeons, to consist of Surgeons James C. Palmer, William Maxwell Wood and William S. Bishop will report to Rear-Admiral Porter at the Naval Academy to examine the physical condition or the midshipmen.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment assembled at the Stat, Arsenal on Batavia street, Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., for battalion drill, by order of Colonel Geo. M. Baker. There were eight companies in line, comprising about 150 rank and file. Colonel Baker being absent the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Hines. The line was formed at 8½ o'clock, when the ceremony of dress parade followed. After the adjutant had given the command guides post, and the battalion was at shouldered arms, each captain, successively commencing on the right, stepped out one pace to the front, and facing to the left gave the command support arms, then commencing on the right again, they brought their companies to parade rest in the usual manner. Each captain should bring his command to a support as soon as the captain dressing on his company has commanded front. The officers and men generally stood quite steady, though a few of each had to scratch their heads, rub their noses, with their hands, spit or turn around before the music had passed down the line. The captain of the second company while troop was beating off walked down the front of his company to the left to correct the position of some men in the rear rank. We observed this same officer at a previous parade (the last) faced to the rear, and engaged in earnest conversation with one of his file closers during the most part of the parade, which, to say the least, was setting a very bad example, and is highly reprehensible. It did not occur to the captain of the seventh company that he should draw his sabre until after the adjutant had commanded guides post, and several other officers conducted their companies to the line before doing so. The moment an officer assumes command, and before he gives an order, he should draw his sabre, and under no circumstances should an order be given with sheathed sabre. The commandant, after the adjutant had announced the parade as formed, gave the command "shoulder arms." He should have commanded: "1. Battalion. 2. Shoulder. 3. Arms." The line officers should understand that they are not to present arms or attempt to execute the manual exercises with the men at parade; seven of them came to a present each time with their men, and dropped the point of their sabers to the ground at ordered arms, remaining in the latter position (some at rest) while the orders were being read. The regiment is uniformed with the State jacket, light blue pants and cloth cap, minus the red and white pompon, and the men appeared exceedingly well. The drum corps should have been uniformed; they were not, and their appearance in citizen's dress was ridiculous at dress parade, which was aggravated by one of the drummers wearing a very high silk hat. One of the lieutenants of the eighth company wore a private's jacket; this he had no right to do; if not possessed of a uniform he should procure one, and absent himself from all dress parades until he does. Colonel Hines is a soldierly looking officer, and we understand he was two years in the service of the United States as a Volunteer officer, where he enjoyed a high reputation. We had no opportunity of judging of his merits as a drill officer, as immediately after parade the battalion left the arsenal for a street parade. The Seventy-fourth has a very good reputation for discipline, drill and efficiency. Colonel Geo. M. Baker, lately elected to the colonelcy of this regiment, has, as well as the Lieutenant-Colonel, had two years' experience in the field as Captain in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers. He is giving all his energies and the benefit of his experience to make this regiment what it should be, and being an excellent drill officer and disciplinarian we have no doubt of his final success. Our criticisms are not intended as

fault finding, but to correct errors among officers who are careless and indifferent. There are many officers of ability in this regiment who deserve credit for sustaining their commands under many difficulties. We advise more attention to winter evening drills; they have been entirely neglected the past winter, and the regiment comes out this spring behind what they were in the fall. They should profit by the opportunity afforded in the long winter evenings for the healthy exercise and recreation of military drill, as do all the regiments of New York City.

NINTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right of this regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, C and H took place at their new armory in Twenty-sixth street on the evening of the 17th inst. About one hundred men were in line, the companies being composed of twelve files each. The appearance of the men was generally good, and the manual of arms was creditably executed. The first portion of the evening was occupied in practicing forming the line, under the superintendence of Adjutant Brooks. The formation was well executed, and with sufficient promptness, although the officers commanding the third and fourth companies evinced considerable nervousness, which caused them to mix up the proper orders. Subsequently Colonel Wilcox took command of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Braine being present. While exercising the men in the manual of arms the colonel was particular to see that the men stood steady, and there was consequently very little unnecessary moving. In the manual and the various evolutions executed the company on the right made the best appearance, and was evidently the best drilled company, although we noticed that the first sergeant, when the company was marching by the left flank, was on the right of his proper position. We will note here, *en passant*, that as we were going up stairs to the large drill room we noticed a captain drilling his company in the smaller room who did not have his sword on, and also that several members of his company wore citizen's pants. The battalion executed the movement on the right by file into line very well. In changing front forward on the first company the companies did not move together, but successively. When the command "by company right half wheel" is given, each company should wheel to the right on a fixed pivot, and they should all move forward together at the command "forward," etc. We think the colonel should give his orders in a louder and more distinct manner, as in forming into line faced to the rear we only heard the command "march" given. In changing the arms from the right to the left shoulder the command of execution was limited, although all the battalion, with the exception of the company on the right, executed the order. The companies were also practised in the ceremony of review, which was very creditably executed. We noticed, however, that the company on the left was not divided into platoons before the commencement of the drill, and that the officer commanding it was not well informed as to his duties. The drill generally was a very satisfactory one, and both officers and men appeared desirous of learning their duties. There was a drill of the left wing at the same place on Thursday. On Monday the regiment celebrates the fifth anniversary of their departure for three years' service as U. S. Volunteers, by a dress parade and review by the Mayor.

THE VOSBURGH MONUMENT.—The ceremonies connected with the dedication of this monument, which is placed on Battle Hill, Greenwood, took place on the 23d inst. The Seventy-first regiment and the Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn, participated in the ceremonies. The Seventy-first turned out about 400 strong, and, together with their band, made a very handsome appearance. The regiment marched from their armory down Broadway to Wall street, and across the Wall street ferry to Brooklyn, where they were met by the Twenty-third regiment, Colonel C. E. Pratt commanding. The Twenty-third was drawn up on Montague street, and the usual ceremonies were gone through with. The Twenty-third then broke into column, and, passing the Seventy-first, escorted them through Clinton street, Third and Fifth avenues. The Seventy-first was under the command of Colonel B. L. Trafford, and was accompanied by Mayor Hoffman, the orator of the day, Brigadier-General Spicer and Brigadier-General Storms in a carriage, and ex-Colonel H. P. Martin, Surgeon McMillan (late U. S. Volunteers), Captain Store and Adjutant Pride; the four latter officers subsequently officiating as pallbearers. The colors of the Seventy-first were draped, and the drums muffled. On arriving at the cemetery the body of Colonel Vosburgh was received with appropriate honors by both regiments drawn up in line. Both regiments again formed in column, and escorted the remains to their final resting place. Previous to the arrival of the procession the body of a child of the late Colonel's was placed so that it should rest by the side of its father. When the remains were deposited in the ground both regiments stood at a present, and the band played a dirge. Company E, of the Seventy-first, Captain O. P. Smith commanding, then fired three volleys of blank cartridges over the grave. The firing was excellent, only all the men should have followed the Captain's instructions, and fired in the air; some of them aimed much too low. After the firing the Seventy-first was formed in column of divisions left in front, and the Twenty-third in column of divisions right in front, and arms having been ordered, Mayor Hoffman delivered a most appropriate and touching oration, which occupied nearly half an hour. During this time the majority of the Seventy-first stood at rest, observing a respectful deference, while the Twenty-third, on the contrary, sat down, lounged on their muskets, and presented the appearance of a band of military excursionists resting themselves. The Seventy-first had a much more tiresome march than the Twenty-third, and the latter regiment should have stood up as long as the former. After the conclusion of the ceremonies the Twenty-third again escorted the Seventy-first to the ferry, and thence each regiment was marched to its respective armory, where they dispersed.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel E. B. Fowler has issued General Orders No. 2, to the following effect: This regiment will assemble in full uniform (white gloves), at the City Armory, on Wednesday, May 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to commemorate the second anniversary of the muster of the regiment into the service of the United States in 1861. Field and staff mounted. Commandant of companies will cause to be made a complete roster of the men of their respective commands, who have served in the field and been honorably discharged, and have the same completed by June 15th. The names appearing on this roster will be entitled to a medal from the City of Brooklyn. In accordance with brigade orders a court-martial, of which Major Henry T. Head is President, for the trial of delinquents from drills and parades, and offences against the by-laws of companies, will be held on Wednesday, June 5th, at the City Armory, at 7½ P. M., and will adjourn from time to time until the business is completed. The resignation of Philip F. Brennan, First Lieutenant K Company, has been received and accepted. The following elections are announced: John F. Young, Second Lieutenant I Company, vice Teahan, resigned; Louis Nichols, Captain B Company, vice Uffendill, resigned; Joseph H. Corlies, First Lieutenant B Company, vice Nichols, promoted;

Thomas I. Fagan, Second Lieutenant B Company, vice Corlies, promoted. The following men having been expelled by a vote of their respective companies for non-attendance to duty and non-payment of fines and dues, the expulsions are hereby approved: C Company, Sergeant John Lewis, Corporal Charles Pearce, Corporal Wm. H. H. Pinckney, Corporal E. Van Valkenburgh, Privates James Berlew, Francisco, Jennicker, Wm. Langley, Lethbridge, Tutton, Fisher; D Company, Privates Joseph Smith, John F. Johnson, James A. Lee, James E. Eldard. In accordance with the above order this regiment paraded on the 23d inst. Some two hundred men were in line and the regiment made a very good appearance. They were reviewed by the Mayor of Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., and then, after marching through some of the principal streets of Brooklyn, held a dress parade at Fort Greene. Quite a number of flags were displayed along the route, as well as on the streets through which the Twenty-third and Seventy-first passed on the same day.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Captain Charles D. Blair, Company K, Twelfth Regiment, having been reported to General Headquarters, State of New York, as incompetent to perform his duties, and having, after due notice, refused or neglected to appear for examination before the commission appointed pursuant to Sec. 91, of the Militia Law, upon the recommendation of said commission has been dismissed the military service of the State of New York. This regiment assembled for the purpose of drill in Washington Square on Tuesday, the 22d inst. The men on this occasion wore russet leggings, which were quite an addition to their uniform, making them look quite the chasseur. The ceremony of dress parade was first executed. The companies, however, were not properly equalized, and there were about three hundred men in line, not including the band and drum corps. There was lack of promptness in forming the line, and the companies did a good deal of marching about instead of marching to the rear of their position in line and halting until such time as they could take their place. The Colonel was mounted during the dress parade, which was something decidedly novel. A guard should have been detailed to keep the space in front of the regiment cleared, since there was quite a line of spectators between the Colonel and the line. We noticed that some of the officers wore the leggings and others did not, and that the color of the leggings was different for different companies. The manual of arms was fairly executed, but there was too little steadiness on the part of the men. After the dress parade the regiment was drilled in street firing, which was very well done; some of the men, however, snapped caps, while the majority did not. All should either use them or not use them, as the Colonel may decide. Although the regiment made a very handsome appearance, and looked much as they did five years ago, they are not up to the standard of drill and discipline they then attained and can again reach if the officers will only do their duty.

ELVENTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Monday evening, the 21st inst. Inasmuch as Monday was a great German festival—being Whit Monday—the regiment did not turn out very strong. The companies were divided into six platoons of eight files each. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux was in command, assisted by Major Krenkel, acting as Lieutenant-Colonel—the senior Captain acting as Major. The battalion was first exercised in the loadings and fringes. These were as a general thing only indifferently executed. In firing by company, the first company fired very well. The file firing was not very good, there being too little deliberation in the fire, and the men frequently aiming much too high. We noticed quite a number of the men wore cap-covers; these should have been omitted. The Colonel, in giving his commands, sometimes sacrificed distinctness to rapidity. This can be avoided by making a pause between the cautionary commands and the command of execution. Although in the first part of the evening the men were not as steady as they should have been, still, in the latter part of the drill they made a much better appearance. The marching was generally very good, and the movement on the right into line was very handsomely executed, as was also the advance in line, and several other movements—the latter portion of the drill being much better than the first. On the next evening there was a drill of the left wing at the arsenal. The drill on Tuesday night was quite up to the standard. The left wing was divided into eight platoons of ten files each. Quite a number of spectators were present, and the various evolutions of the regiment were quite in keeping with its high reputation.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Brooks Postley, commanding, has issued General Orders No. 1 promulgating Special Orders No. 152, General Headquarters State of New York. The order also directs commandants of regiments to forthwith make the returns required by section 495 of the "general regulations." In conformity with the act of Congress, in that behalf, and directions from General Headquarters, the "Cavalry Tactics" prepared by Brigadier-General Philip St. George Cooke, and ordered for the government of the cavalry of the United States by the War Department, under date of November 1, 1861, will be the work of instruction for this brigade. "All additions to, or departures from, the exercise and manoeuvres laid down in the said system are positively forbidden." The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this brigade will assemble in stable dress for drill purposes, within the armory of the Third regiment, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 8 o'clock P. M. This brigade will assemble at East New York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, for a field day.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Colonel Louis Burger, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: A general court-martial for the trial of all offences, deficiencies and delinquencies in this brigade, and to be composed as hereinafter stated, is hereby ordered to assemble at the armory of the Eighty-fourth regiment, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The court will sit irrespective of days and hours prescribed in the Articles of War, U. S. Detail for the court: Colonel F. A. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, President; Lieutenant-Colonel John Beattie, of the Third Regiment, Captain Adolph Bandman of the Sixth Regiment, members; Major P. J. Joachimsen, Judge-Advocate. The President of the Court will see that the parties accused shall have had ten days previous notice of the time and place of trial, and also a copy of this order.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Major-General S. S. Burnside, commanding this division, has issued General Orders No. 10. By the provisions of this order the general and field officers of the division, the division staff, and the brigade inspectors, are ordered to assemble in the village of Schoharie on Wednesday, the 27th day of June next, at noon, for theoretical instruction in the evolution of the line. Officers are required to appear in uniform, with side arms. Commandants of brigades are directed to furnish the division commander with rosters of the officers of their respective brigades. No excuse for neglect of duty or absence from the parades or drills ordered will be accepted, except

such as absolutely prevent attendance. In no case can the ordinary business avocations be considered a valid excuse.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Company F, of this regiment, were very pleasantly surprised by their lady friends on the 15th instant, at their drill room in the Masonic Hall on Thirteenth street. The surprise was in the shape of a number of young ladies, who came for the purpose of substituting dancing for evolutions of the school of the company. John N. Gray was accordingly appointed floor manager, and Messrs. Perley, Martin, Theis and Riley, floor committees. Under the superintendence of these gentlemen sets were formed for dancing. All present joining in with hearty good will a most pleasant evening was the result. Among the military guests present were Colonel Lynch, Lieutenant-Colonel Perley, Captain Webster, Lieutenant Merschauer, and some officers of the Third regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES).—At a special meeting of Company A, First regiment N. G., S. N. Y., held at their Armory (Masonic Hall), Thirteenth street, on Thursday evening, May 17th the following officers were unanimously elected: First Lieutenant John D. Gould, elected Captain, vice Charles Child, resigned; First Sergeant Andrew B. Dobbs, First Lieutenant, vice John D. Gould, promoted; Second Sergeant Theodore Betts, First Sergeant, vice Andrew B. Dobbs, promoted; Private Frank Hardley, Second Sergeant, vice Theodore Betts, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—George B. Goldschmidt has been appointed Adjutant of this regiment, vice Adjutant Wadsworth, resigned. Adjutant Goldschmidt was formerly Second Sergeant of A Company, Twenty-second regiment, and was with the regiment each time it was called into the United States service. Lieutenant (then Sergeant) Goldschmidt was one of the few members of the Twenty-second who received the Aspinwall medal.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—The field day of this brigade at East New York was quite a success, all the regiments of the brigade being present with the exception of the Seventy-ninth, which is not fully equipped. A detailed account of the drill will appear in next week's issue.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Adjutant J. H. Liebenau, of this regiment, formerly Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been appointed by Governor Fenton an Aide-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Colonel.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company H, Captain C. J. Elliott commanding, held their eighteenth target excursion at Landmann's Hamilton Park, on Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following commissions have been issued in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia: Company C, Sixth regiment infantry, Captain Benj. F. Goddard, of Lowell, May 9, 1866, re-elected. Thirty-ninth Unattached Company of infantry, Captain Godfrey Ryder, Jr., of Medford, May 10, 1866, vice Benj. F. Hayes, discharged. Seventy-fourth Unattached Company of infantry (colored), Second Lieutenant John T. Tolliver, of New Bedford, May 9, 1866, vice Leighton, dishonorably discharged. The resignation of First Lieutenant William J. Faulkner, of Boston, was accepted May 8, 1866.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., LIGHT GUARD.—The following is a correct list of the field and staff of this regiment: Colonel, Wm. B. Walker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Vacant; Major, Henry F. Jencks; Adjutant, Charles F. Pierce; Quartermaster, Edward Thayer; Paymaster, Simon W. Dexter; Commissary, Joseph E. Dispeau; Surgeon, Chas. F. Manchester.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 19, 1866. }

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 19, 1866:

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John W. Shackelford, chaplain, May 14, 1866, original vacancy.
Peter Biegel, second lieutenant, May 9, 1866, vice Moller, promoted.
R. Lloyd Roberts, first lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice Johnston, resigned.
Wm. S. Canon, second lieutenant, April 24, 1866, vice Lloyd Roberts, promoted.
F. H. Kearney, captain, May 4, 1866, vice Goodridge, resigned.
Isaac Hall, first lieutenant, May 4, 1866, original vacancy.

ELVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Dominicus Vittur, second lieutenant, May 8, 1866, vice Busse, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Everett J. Roos, colonel, May 2, 1866, vice C. H. Weygant, resigned.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles E. Hamilton, second lieutenant, March 28, 1866, vice G. T. Winne, resigned.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christopher W. Brandt, adjutant, May 8, 1866, vice G. E. Gray, promoted.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Michael Doran, captain, April 26, 1866, vice Cullen, declined.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John J. Farrell, first lieutenant, May 2, 1866, vice A. Hartman, resigned.
Wm. G. Fride, quartermaster, April 2, 1866, vice S. Hazleton, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Azariah C. Brundage, engineer, October 16, 1865, original vacancy.
James S. Harlow, adjutant, April 11, 1866, vice R. S. Robie, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 19, 1866.

May 18th, Twenty-fifth regiment, Henry Loughran, second lieutenant, declined.
May 18th, Fifth regiment, M. Sellinger, first lieutenant, term of service expired.
May 18th, Third cavalry, Louis Phlug, first lieutenant, term of service expired.
May 18th, Third cavalry, Jacob Ohnmacht, second lieutenant, removed from district.
May 18th, Squadron of cavalry, Fifth brigade, E. J. Austin, second lieutenant, physical disability.
May 18th, Fourth regiment, R. F. Yelverton, first lieutenant, removal from district.
May 18th, Twenty-third regiment, Thomas H. Shankland, first lieutenant, removal from district.
May 18th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Edmond Connelly, second lieutenant, term of service expired.
May 18th, One Hundred and Fourth regiment, Enos W. Barnes, captain, declined.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

W. S.—You are right. The following is the order of the companies in a battalion consisting of eight companies: 1, 5, 7, 3, 4, 8, 6, 2. Your company is, therefore, fifth in line.

THE following card and circular order from the Paymaster-General, will throw additional light upon the cause of so large an amount of Government funds being held on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, at the time of its suspension:

It is due to Colonel William B. Rochester, and Colonel J. B. M. Potter, paymasters, to state that the amounts to their respective credits were merely transfers of funds already on deposit with the Merchants' National Bank, which transfers were made upon the check of Colonel Paulding, chief paymaster—on said Merchants' Bank; that by an order of the Paymaster-General, dated May 30th, 1865, they were required to keep the funds on deposit in the same place, until drawn out in the regular course of business; and that these funds were only paid out in a regular way, so far as the same had been withdrawn.

JOHN BULL, Bank Examiner.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
(Circular.) WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.
J. B. M. POTTER, Chief Paymaster.

SIR:—Whenever drafts are remitted by the Treasury to yourself direct, or for your disbursing credit with any authorized depository, (sub-treasury or national bank), you will keep the same on deposit in that place till exhausted by your checks in the process of your official requirements. In other words, the practice of transferring large sums from the place where the Treasurer places them to your credit to other places or depositories in the same city or immediate neighborhood is peremptorily forbidden. Nor will such transfers be made from one city to another, except as public necessity shall demand. It is desirable and proper that the depositories which furnish the funds shall have the benefit of the deposits during the process of disbursement.

B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster-General U. S.

This circular was issued at the time the Government was making large negotiations of the seven-thirty loan through the National banks, and it was evidently intended, as was justly due to each bank, that the money received by them respectively on account of sales should remain with them until checked out in the regular course of business, thereby stimulating the banks to the greatest efforts to negotiate sales.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has decided that, in the filing of claims for pensions, the last clause of the sixth section of the Supplementary Pension Act of July, 1864, provides that in every case in which a claim for pension shall have been filed more than three years after the discharge or the decease of the party on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, shall commence from the date of the last paper in said case by the party prosecuting the same.

Many cases have arisen in which minor children, after the death or re-marriage of the widow without having received a pension, have filed a claim more than three years after the death of the father, but less than three years after they were first entitled to make a claim under the law. The Commissioner decides that, in all such cases, the law does not apply, provided an application made within the prescribed time by the widow was already pending, but the claim of the minor children must be made from the date of the widow's death or re-marriage, to be exempt from the operation of the limiting statute.

THE following were elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati at their recent meeting at Trenton:

President-General, Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Vice-President-General, Colonel J. W. Sever, of Massachusetts; Secretary-General, Thomas McEuen, M. D., of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary-General George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer-General, Colonel S. W. Scott, of New Jersey; Assistant Treasurer-General, John McDowell, of New Jersey.

The Society adjourned to meet in the City of Baltimore in May, 1869.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, late General in the Rebel Army, arrived in New York on Monday, of last week, and sailed on Saturday in the *Scotia* for Liverpool. He goes on business for the Louisiana Railroad.

AT CATESBY JONES, who left the United States Navy to join the Rebels, and commanded the iron-clad *Virginia*, has been appointed Chief of the Ordnance of the Peruvian Navy.

GENERAL Santa Anna is now stopping at Elizabeth, N. J., with Mr. Baiz of Venezuela.

IN accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the War, department commanders are rapidly discharging all Volunteer troops that can be dispensed with.

CHESTER HARDING's last picture, his admirable full-length portrait of General Sherman, is on exhibition at Goupil's, in Broadway, for the benefit of the artist's family.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

FREEMAN—DARLINGTON.—At St. James' Church, Zanesville, Ohio, April 26th, Brevet Captain H. B. FREEMAN, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, to Miss SALLIE E. DARLINGTON, of Zanesville, Ohio.

CURTIS—HUGHES.—In Holderness, N. H., May 17th, Brevet Captain CHARLES A. CURTIS, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to Miss HARRIET L. HUGHES, of Holderness.

DOUGHERTY—MC CARTHY.—At St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans, La., May 9th, by the Rev. Chas. V. d'Hemecourt, Lieutenant WILLIAM E. DOUGHERTY, First Infantry, to Miss MARIA MC CARTHY, of Algiers, La.

HANSLER—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, 17th inst., by Rev. James Keels, D.D., CHARLES W. HANSLER, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to CLARA BRACE, only daughter of D. Walter Smith, Esq.

WHERE I CAN INSURE,

WHAT I CAN INSURE AGAINST,
AND
WHAT IT WILL COST ME.

I CAN INSURE IN THE
NATIONAL LIFE

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall Park.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION.

AGAINST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS

that can happen to me on Sea or Land.

I can insure my Life on the purely Mutual Plan either by an Endowment, or a Life Policy, or a Ten-Year Non-forfeiture Policy.

\$25 secures a General Accident Policy for \$5,000, with a Weekly Compensation of \$25.

\$10 secures a Marine Policy for \$10,000 for a voyage to any European port, covering loss of life at sea from accident.

\$167 35 per annum secures an Endowment Policy of \$5,000, with profits payable at the age of 50, or at death to a person 25 years of age.

\$96 90 per annum secures a Life Policy of \$5,000, with profits, to a person 25 years of age. A Loan on one-third of the Premium, or Life, or Endowment Policy, will be given, if required, without note.

POLICIES ISSUED AT ONCE.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED for General Accident Policies.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres. ASHER S. MILLS, Sec.
THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS—BASE-BALL, ARCHERY, CRICKET, CROQUET, SERIAL CRICKET, RINGOLETTE, INDIAN CLUBS, GERMAN BALLS, Etc.—Implements of the above complete and of the best make. Also, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Bagatelle, Tivoli, Roulette, Treize, Cribbage, and many other Social Games, constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. Price list may be had on application.
C. F. A. HINRICHS, 150 Broadway (up stairs), N. Y.

ENONE,
A TALE OF SLAVE LIFE IN ROME.
1 Vol., Cloth, Neat Beveled Edges. Price \$2.
Published and for sale by
JOHN BRADBURN,

No. 107 Nassau street.

ENONE, a Tale of Slave Life in Rome, is a marked and entertaining book. It is a tale of love and jealousy among the Romans in the time of Titus Vespasian and the Roman General Sergius Vanno, a Patriarch of the first family, with his wife and his two slaves, which form the centre of the interest. The style is stately and classic, and much like the historical novels of Bulwer. Some of the descriptions are extremely graphic, and evince a remarkable power of the author. The characters are drawn with great vividness and truthfulness. The plot is novel and ingenious and pleasingly developed. New York: John Bradburn, No. 107 Nassau st., Publisher.—Troy Daily Whig, May 3, 1866.

Also for sale:
Complete sets NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 97 vols., 4 vols., 3 not bound, \$200. NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE, 21 vols., \$80. STATE PAPERS, 38 vols., \$120. HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, 47 vols., 4 Russia, \$80—1839-1863. AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, 8 vols., 4 Morocco, gilt top, fine copy, \$130. CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, 67 vols., \$150.

THE NATION

Is now issued twice a week—on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—and the subscription price is only
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The paper has received, and continues to receive, from the most eminent men of all professions and persuasions, the heartiest expressions of commendation, and it is believed that it meets more fully than any journal ever before published in this country the wants of all those who are interested in Art, Science, and Literature, and who desire more careful and deliberate discussions of political topics than the daily press, as a general rule, is able to supply.

Published by
JOS. H. RICHARDS,
No. 130 Nassau street, New York.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sabres, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Lace, Buttons, Fatigues, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

Sole agents for Heiffer's celebrated Army Razor, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Kley's Percussion Caps for Revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

THE NEW FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

THE THIRD NUMBER

THE GALAXY;

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

OF ENTERTAINING READING.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

THE GALAXY ENLARGED.

The gratifying reception accorded to the first number of THE GALAXY has encouraged the Publishers to increase its size by the addition of sixteen pages. This enlargement will enable them to give greater variety and interest to its contents.

THE GALAXY will now give to its readers 192 PAGES OF READING MATTER EACH MONTH, which is 48 pages more than is given by any other magazine published in this country.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

ITS TYPOGRAPHY.

The publishers have endeavored to make the typographical appearance of THE GALAXY as perfect as great care and large expense could secure, and they are pleased to be able to say that this feature of the magazine has received the highest praise from the press throughout the country.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American magazine; arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and, moreover, the Editors will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the name of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May 1 and 15, 1866, contain contributions from

RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
JOHN ESTEN COOKE,
FRANCES POWER COBBE,
ROSE TERRY,
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
THE AUTHOR OF "EMILY CHESTER,"
Prof. PIERRE BLOT,
Dr. W. H. DRAPER,
Gen. CLUSENET, and others.

THE GALAXY is also publishing serially, simultaneously with their appearance in England,

THE CLAVERINGS,

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

And

ARCHIE LOVELL,

By Mrs. EDWARDS.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, containing the first installments of these stories, may be ordered from any newsdealer or from the publishers.

ITS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Each number of THE GALAXY will contain at least one full-page illustration, on tinted paper, which will be printed at the best press in the United States. Besides this, other illustrations, by clever artists, will be inserted in the text.

CONTENTS OF THE GALAXY,

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING JUNE 1st.

I. THE CLAVERINGS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Continued. (With Illustrations.)
CHAPTER VII.—Some scenes in the life of a Countess.

CHAPTER VIII.—The House in Onslow Crescent.

II. OUR HOUSES. By W. F. C. HASTINGS.

III. THE PAGAN ELEMENT IN FRANCE. By EGERTN BENSON.

IV. CLEMENT. By W. D. HOWELLS.

V. MISS CLARE. By MARIA L. POOL.

VI. THE ART OF DINING. No. II. By Prof. PIERRE BLOT.

VII. FIAT FACIENDUM. By F. B. PERKINS.

VIII. THE RED RIVER DAM. By Colonel JAMES GRANT WILSON.

IX. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. EDWARDS.

CHAPTER VI. Robert Dennison's Secret.

CHAPTER VII. The Lodging in Cecil Street.

X. THE ORLEANIST PARTY. By GEORGE M. TOWLE.

XI. THE WONDERFUL CROW. By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

XII. NEBULÆ: Count Gurovski.

The Academy of Design.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge.

Eccle Homo.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on COOKERY by Professor BLOT, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Besides many general gastronomic directions of essential importance, they will contain recipes and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS:

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; \$5 for the year of 24 numbers; \$3 for the half year of 12 numbers. The yearly subscriber receives over 2,300 pages of matter (about 600 pages more than is given by any other magazine in the country), illustrated by at least 25 full-page engravings on tinted paper, and innumerable smaller illustrations inserted in the text.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau St., New York,
General Agents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

193 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

BENET'S MILITARY LAW. A Treatise on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 8vo, new edition, law sheep. \$4 50.

ELECTRO-BALLISTIC MACHINES, and the Schults Chronoscope. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 4to, illustrated. Cloth, \$3 00.

POOK'S METHOD OF COMPARING THE LINES AND DRAUGHTING VESSELS propelled by sail or steam, including a chapter on Laying-off on the Mold-Loft Floor. By Samuel M. Pook, Naval Constructor. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. Cloth, \$5 00.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER ASHORE. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. Cloth, \$4 00.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER AFLOAT. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations, cloth. \$4 00.

UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER, 1866. 8vo, paper, \$2 00.

UNITED STATES BLUE BOOK, 1865. Register of Officers and Agents, CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL, in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1865, showing the State or Territory from which each person was appointed to office, the State or Country in which he was born, and the compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each. Together with the names and compensation of all printers in any way employed by Congress, or any Department or officer of the Government. 1 vol. 8vo. Blue roan, \$5 00.

FRANCIS ON THE STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON PILLARS, with Tables for the use of Engineers, Architects and Builders. By James B. Francis, Chief Engineer. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$2 00.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE COMSTOCK LODGE, showing the workings and their relative depths to the SUTRO TUNNEL; also, showing the elevation of the country through which it passes, and its Geological Character. Price, \$12 00.

WHITNEY'S SILVER MINING REGIONS OF COLORADO, with some account of the different processes now being introduced for working the gold ores of that Territory. By J. P. Whitney. 12mo, paper. 25 cents.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES. From the latest surveys. By A. Lindenkohl. Folded 8vo. \$1 00.

MILITARY MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1861-'65. By Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Paper, 8vo. 50 cents.

EULOGIES IN MEMORY of Brigadier-General Jas. S. Wadsworth and Colonel Peter A. Porter, before the "Century Association." Tinted paper, 8vo. \$1 00.

. Copies of any of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

IN PRESS.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA (Chancellorsville), embracing the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the Battle of Fredericksburg to the Death of Lieutenant-General S. J. Jackson. By Jed. Hotchkiss and William Allan. 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated with Maps and Portrait of S. J. Jackson.

LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP. Compiled from various authorities, and illustrated with numerous original and selected designs. For the use of the United States Naval Academy. By S. B. Luce, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. Second edition, revised and improved. 1 vol. royal octavo.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS. Containing a Descriptive Account of the Construction of the Works, and also Reports on the Brooklyn, Hartford, Belleville, and Cambridge Pumping Engines. With plates. 1 vol. folio.

W. M. KNABE & CO.'S
FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL
GRAND, SQUARE,
AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPUNISHED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale.

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

WORKMANSHIP

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best-seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usages of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact, they are constructed,

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

WAREHOUSES,

No. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. BAUER & CO.,

Sole Agents.



THE STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentes,
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,
THE CLAVERINGS,

With full-page illustrations on tinted paper, is publishing in

THE GALAXY,
The New Illustrated Fortnightly.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations
of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Bymes). Apparatus for Sections of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,

Office, No. 12 Wall Street.

ORGANIZED 1850.

Cash Capital paid in.....\$1,000,000
Surplus, March 1, 1866, over. 300,000

Total Assets, over.....\$1,300,000

In the present insecure condition of insurance business (see Table of Returns to Superintendent Barnes), this Company offers to the public undoubted and increasing security, as it has escaped almost without loss the recent disastrous fires.

Following as conservative a course as ever, it has yet increased its income to the rate of one million dollars per annum.

RISKS TAKEN ONLY AT ADEQUATE RATES

DIRECTORS:

DAVID STEWART, ISAAC A. CRANE,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR., EDWARD L. HEDDEN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, E. REED McILVAINE,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
EZRA WHEELER, B. G. ARNOLD,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, COE ADAMS,
T. B. CODDINGTON, R. BURKHALTER,
PETER NAYLOR, H. W. WARDEN,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, W. W. PARKIN,
WM. H. WISNER, H. H. SWIFT,
WM. D. THOMPSON, F. E. NORTON,
O. H. GORDON, FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
GEO. F. THOMAS, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
LLOYD ASPINWALL, HENDERSON MOORE,
HENRY ROWLAND, DAN'L S. SCHANCK,
H. D. WALBRIDGE, ROBERT H. OBER,
JAMES STOKES, P. NOTMAN.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. Notman, Secretary.

Henry Kip, Superintendent of Agencies.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

1865! ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS, 1865!
Commencing Monday, November 6, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.
8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.
9 45 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.
2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
4 00 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.
4 10 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations.
5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

GOING SOUTH.

Passengers Landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.
5 30 a. m. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
5 45 a. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville, William's Bridge, Fordham and Mott Haven.
8 00 a. m. Mail Train, from Chatham, stopping at all stations.
8 10 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
11 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls and White Plains, and at Kinderhook for New York passengers.
4 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
Troy 3 10 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Amenia, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls, Bedford, White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New York passengers.

N. B.—Tickets and Baggage Checks for Harlem to Hudson River Roads good over either Road.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.

ARCHIE LOVELL,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STORY,

BY MRS. EDWARDS,

Author of "Miss Forrester," "Ordeal for Wives," &c.,

IS NOW PUBLISHING IN

THE GALAXY,

The New Illustrated Fortnightly.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

VOLUMES I. AND II., FOR 1863-4 AND 1864-5

Handsomely bound in cloth and Turkey morocco, and containing a full Index, may now be obtained at the office of the JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PRICE, \$750 a VOLUME IN CLOTH; \$10 a VOLUME IN TURKEY MOROCCO.

BOUND VOLS. of the JOURNAL.

Among the valuable matter contained in these volumes and in the weekly issues of the JOURNAL may be named:

1. A weekly record of Military Movements throughout the field of war.
2. The Official Reports of Army and Navy Commanders, and of Government Departments and Bureaus.
3. A full Gazette of Changes in the personnel of the Army and Navy.
4. Notices of new inventions relating to the art of war.
5. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest officers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; discussions of military subjects.
6. An extended and thorough discussion of the iron-clad question, with the official reports thereon.
7. Editorial criticisms and observations, and criticisms on current literature.
8. Notices of the progress in military science in foreign countries; of foreign military literature, invention, administration.
9. Instructions to correspondents in tactical matters.
10. In fine, a complete record of everything relating to the late war and to the general progress of military science.

The Indexes to these Volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared, and add greatly to the value of the work.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL obviously enjoys facilities for accurate information, not only of events in the late campaigns, but also of the spirit and opinions of the Army, which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to its weekly record of military movements something of the dignity and verity of history.

In its department of Correspondence, as well as in its Editorial pages, many ideas have been first suggested which have since become laws or usages to the benefit of the Army and Navy.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$6 a year. Single copies may be obtained of newsmen generally.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is impossible to run the eye over the pages of this volume, now that the events its records and discussions have passed into history, without being struck with the sagacity, ability, wisdom, and moderation with which it has been conducted. Its accounts of movements and battles can be read with satisfaction, as they were at the time the best informed, most intelligent, and most trustworthy statements which appeared in the newspapers of the country. The *Edinburgh Review*, in the only article published abroad in which justice was done to our great general, based its judgments chiefly on facts furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. While it is not devoted to the interests of the class, it most especially represents in opposition to the interests of the whole nation, it is the best organ which that class has ever had in this country, both in respect to fullness and accuracy of information, and comprehensiveness of judgment.

From the Edinburgh Review.

[The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.]

The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study, when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle; and the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports, public and private, as vastly superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the *American Journals* of three years since, as Wellington's dispatches to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of North and South contained in the days of Pope and McClellan.

From the Allgemeine Militar Zeitung (of Darmstadt.) Germany.
We know of no military paper which surpasses the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in comprehensive range of subjects. It cannot be said that the knowledge, the views, the talent for presenting opinions and facts displayed in its columns are surpassed in any European military paper. We particularly prize this journal because it gives us a direct view of American military affairs, which hitherto we have been compelled to regard through the partisan spectacles of French and English writers.

From the Baltimore American.

Serving most essentially the interest of the ARMY AND NAVY, it should be in the hands of every officer, providing him with official data which he can in no other way so readily and promptly obtain, and spreading before him, from the best sources, the most recent information upon all subjects relating to either service.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has conquered a prominent place in our periodical literature by consistent and meritorious effort, and stands now without a rival in its peculiar sphere. * * * The standard authority of military criticism from a professional point of view.

From the New York Times.

The JOURNAL deserves the confidence and support of all connected with both military and naval branches of the service, and of the public generally, as an able and faithful representative of our nation's defenders.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Proprietors,

Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PHELPS, JEWETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CABINET FURNITURE.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Consisting of

PARTOR, RECEPTION, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

They invite the attention of their friends and the public to a critical examination of their stock, one of the

Largest and Best Assorted in the City, at Nos. 264 and 266 CANAL STREET, New York.

SENT SOMETHING EVER BODY SHOULD READ AND KEEP SEND FOR IT FREE

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 35 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

ASSETS, January 1, 1866. \$1,366,699.

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, losses amounting to over EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year will be divided to the Stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of RATHBONE, BROTHERS & COMPANY, in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH WALKER, AARON L. REID,
JAMES FREELAND, ELLWOOD WALTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS, D. COLDEN MURRAY,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, E. HAYDOCK WHITE,
WILLIAM T. FROST, N. L. MOORE DY,
WILLIAM WATT, DANIEL T. WILLETS,
HENRY EYRE, L. EDGEMONT,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL, HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
E. E. MORGAN, JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
HER. A. SCHLEICHER, WILLIAM NELSON, JR.,
JOSEPH SLAUG, CHARLES DILSON,
JAS. D. FISH, A. WILLIAM HEYE,
GEO. W. HENNING, HAROLD DOLLNER,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

GILMORE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BAND INSTRUMENTS

EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Prices Reduced May 1, '66. Circulars sent free by Mail.



The general adoption of our instruments by all first-class bands and musicians throughout the country is the best evidence of their superiority over all others now offered to the public.

GILMORE & CO.,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 18 and 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS MADE

TO ORDER ON MEASURE.
FOR \$1 EACH, OR \$12 PER DOZEN.
Gentlemen save \$26 20 on one doz. linen shirts.
Gentlemen save \$16 05 on one doz. New York Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$15 80 on one doz. Warrutta Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$9 50 on one doz. third quality Mills shirts.
Gentlemen save \$3 00 on one single linen or Marseilles vest.

HOW TO DO IT.

Buy your goods and see for yourself the profit you make by having your shirts made of your own materials, by O. BOUSSON, No. 421 Broadway, at the low price of \$12 per dozen, or \$5 per half dozen.

* O. BOUSSON, 421 Broadway, cor. of Canal st.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Clerk in the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department. Has had three years' experience in the A. G. O. and Q. M. Department. Highest testimonials in regard to character and business ability. Has served three years in the Army. Address drawer 337, Watertown, New York.

ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,

NEW YORK.

THE HORACE WATERS Grand,
Square and Upright PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS and CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from \$60 to \$225. Factory and warehouses, 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

B. B. MERRILL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 8 Astor House, New York.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Military Uniforms, &c.

WARNOCK & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY

HATS,

CAPS,

EQUIPMENTS, and

EMBROIDERIES

* per Regulation.

A choice assortment of ladies' fine furn.

Nicholas Hotel, 615 Broadway, New York.

STEINWAY & SONS'**GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.**

Are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Pianofortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their

PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grand and highest-priced Square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness, and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.

S. B. MILLA, WM. MASON, A. H. FRANK,
ROBT. GOLDBECK, ROBERT MELLER, THEO. EISENFELD,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERG, C. BERGMANN,
GEO. W. MORGAN, E. MUELO, MAX MARTEZKE
THEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ,
And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'

WAREHOUSES, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Irving place, New York.

**READ THE TESTIMONY.**

From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late Surgeon Army of the James, Newark, N. J.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as VAN BUSKIRK'S SOZODONT, I have, for some time past, permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's 'Sozodont,' besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE STODART**NEW SCALE PIANOFORTE**

Recommends itself to those desirous of purchasing an instrument unequalled in strength of mechanism, durability of wear, beauty of tone, exquisiteness of touch, and elegance of finish.

In addition to those desirable qualities peculiarly its own, the STODART Pianoforte contains every really valuable improvement, placing them, in every essential, superior to any other Piano now manufactured.

Thirty years of continued success in the manufacture and sale of the Stodart Piano have distributed these instruments throughout the land, and in no case have they failed to give unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.

STODART & MORRIS,
624 BROADWAY.

L. BROWN & CO.,
LATE SONES, BROWN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Collectors of

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,

No. 1 PARK PLACE, 2d floor,

NEW YORK.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS

AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ARMS, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.

AND

WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

DEPOTS:

49 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

17 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,
CASES, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,
GAUNTLETS,

WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,

TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS,

141 GRAND STREET,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

COLONEL WM. W. TOMPKINS

Has the honor to announce to his military friends, and the public generally, that he has located himself corner of Centre and Grand streets (Sixth Regiment Armory Rooms), where he continues to impart

MILITARY INSTRUCTION

In Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Tactics; prepares persons for commands in every grade in each branch of the service. He will in future attend daily from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 1½ P. M. to 6 P. M. (Other hours by arrangement.)

All persons are required to commence at the elementary lessons—review the past, if already in commission—in order that each may become competent to instruct those entrusted to their charge. CITIZENS made competent to fill any grade.

A course embraces 30 lessons imparted twice a week. Charge, \$15 for each arm, payable at beginning.

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, AND SEND YOUR ORDER TO

E. A. BROOKS, Ag't.

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.

Second. Make the following measurements, as shown in figure B, viz:

1st. The ball of foot.

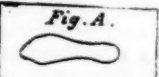
2d. " Low instep.

3d. " High instep.

4th. " Heel.

5th. " Ankle.

6th. " Calf.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by Edwin A. Brooks, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

THIS HOUSE IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR

JUNE—Contains Portraits of Hon. Solomon Foot, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Constance Emily Kent, Jenny Lind, a Group of Moquis or Utah Indians, with upwards of twenty illustrations and sketches of character; also Practical Physiognomy, Love and Lovers, Marriage and Divorce, Celibacy, Revelation and Science, Your Likeness, Strong Men, Hints to Preachers and Sextons, Physical Culture, True Politeness, How to Talk, Fashions, etc. \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. A new volume—the 44th—begins with the next number. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 399 Broadway, New York.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OFFICERS.**BANCROFT HOUSE,**

COR. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., N. Y.

To the Officers of the Army:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and have refurnished and renovated the entire establishment, and am now prepared for the reception of the travelling public. My old friends of the Army, to whom I am so much indebted for success in the past, I would most respectfully invite to a trial of my accommodations, and guarantee that no effort on my part will be spared to make the time spent at my House agreeable.

The "BANCROFT" is most admirably located, both for parties visiting New York on business or pleasure, being in the immediate vicinity of Union and Madison Squares, the Fifth Avenue, and other most prominent Hotels of the City. It is also easy of access, either by car or stage, which pass the door almost every moment, conveying passengers from the Battery to the Central Park; while for quiet, comfort, and all the modern conveniences, it cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City.

Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT H. CRANEY,

Late of the EBBITT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

S. D. KEHOE,

Manufacturer of

KEHOE'S

CELEBRATED INDIAN CLUBS,

103 ELM STREET,

One door from Canal Street, NEW YORK.

KEHOE'S INDIAN CLUBS.

PRICES.

6, 7 and 8 lbs. per pair.....\$5 00/15 lbs. per pair.....\$10 00
10 lbs. per pair.....6 00/20 lbs. per pair.....14 00
12 lbs. per pair.....7 00/25 lbs. per pair.....16 00

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

2 lbs. per pair.....\$2 00/4 lbs. per pair.....\$3 50
3 lbs. per pair.....3 00/5 lbs. per pair.....4 00

WOODEN DUMB BELLS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Inman Line, sailing twice a week, carrying the U. S. Mails, EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY, From Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

By the Mail Steamer Sailing Every Saturday:

FIRST CABIN.....\$120 STEERAGE.....\$35

to London.....125 to London.....40

to Paris.....135 to Paris.....50

Wednesday's Steamers will temporarily carry freight only. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

D. B. JOHNSTON,

99 BLEECKER STREET,

(Formerly Captain in 162d regiment N.Y.V.)

Having returned to the business, has completed all arrangements, and is now selling the

CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

in the market; combining all the improvements of value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the latest style and improved mechanism of the very best workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,
FAIR AM. INST., 1865.

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION—FOUR SEPA

RAFE STITCHES—UNIFORM SELF-AD-

JUSTING TENSION.

WILL GATHER AND SEW A RUFFLE AT THE
SAME TIME.

GREAT CAPACITY AND GREAT SIMPLICITY

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

(Chartered 1824.)

OFFICE, 170 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents,

Leases, &c., against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE,

and MARINE RISKS ON LAKES, RIVERS and

CANALS.

F. A. CONKLING, President.

H. C. BEACH, Vice-President.

C. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ROGERS' Fragrant Odontoline FOR CLEANSING AND PRESERVING The TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, Prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the Mouth,

Guaranteed to contain no Acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot 85 Liberty Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE and take no other.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST THEIR PERSONAL EFFECTS when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent Act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.

L. BROWN & CO.,

No. 1 Park Place, up-stairs.

UNITED STATES

Army and Navy Journal;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

39 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st.,

General Agents